INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

But this can be put int practice only by individual to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 278— BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHINESE COMMANDER KILLED IN SINO-SOVIET CLASH

M. CLEMENCEAU DEAD.

French Premier Who Fought The War To A Finish.

"PERE LA VICTOIRE."

"Tiger" Who Refused To Accept Defeat In Politics.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau died at 1-45 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

Brief Life Sketch.

—:o:—

Clemenceau, Georges Engene Benjamin was one of the romantic figures in French political life. Born in Mowlleron-en-Pareds in 1841 he qualified himself for the medical profession but the revolution of 1870 saw him burst forth into political arena as a prominent political being nominated mayor of 18 "Arrondissement" of Paris (Montmarte) an unruly district over which it was a difficult task to preside. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871 as a Radical but his vain intervention in the murder of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas by the Communists brought him in collision with the Central Committee of the "Hotel de Ville" who ordered his arrest but he cleverly managed to escape.

LEADER OF RADICALS.

In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and soon joined the Extreme Left and his energy and eloquence very early earned him the leadership of the Radical Section. M. Clemenceau in 1880 started "La Justice" which continued for a long time to be the chief organ of French Radicalism. At the elections of 1885 he advocated a strong Radical programme and was returned both for his old seat in Paris and for the Var selecting the latter. Refusing to form a ministry to replace the one he had overthrown he was responsible for the inclusion of Gen. Bonlanger in the Treycinet Cabinet as a War Minister. When Bonlanger showed himself up as an ambitious pretender Clemenceau withdrew his support and became one of the strongest opponent of the Bonlangist movement though a section of the Radical Party continued to back up Bonlanger.

POPULARITY ON DECLINE.

Later Clemenceau was responsible for exposing the Wilson scandal but henceforth Clemenceau was on the decline as far as his popularity with the Radical group was concerned for he was suspected of being involved with Cornellus Herz in the Panama affair. And by 1893 his unpopularity was so marked that he was defeated for the Chamber his determined hostility to Russian alliance proving the last straw.

After his defeat for the Chamber Clemenceau confined his activities to journalism. He took an honourable part in the famous Dreyfus case as a supporter of M. Zola. In 1900 he severed his connection with "La Justice" and founded the weekly organ "Le Bloc" which lasted till March 1902 in which year he was elected to the Senate where he sat with Socialist Radicals. In his newly started paper "L'Aurore" he advocated the re-opening of the Dreyfus affair and the separation of the Church and the State.

BREAKING AWAY FROM SOCIALISTS.

The fall of the Rouvier Ministry in 1906 brought Clemenceau to power as Minister of the Interior in the Sarrien Cabinet. His ordering out of the military to break the strike of Pas de Calais miners alienated him from the Socialist Party from which he definitely broke in his famous reply in Chamber to M. Jean Jaures.

"STRONG MAN OF FRANCE."

This reply and his subsequent attitude marked him out as the Strong Man of France and after the resignation of the Sarrien ministry he came to power as the Premier. His premiership was responsible for the new "entente" with England but in July 1909 he was defeated being succeeded as a Premier by M. Briand.

"TIGER" REFUSES TO ACCEPT DEFEAT.

Though out of power Clemenceau remained a formidable figure making free use of his remarkable gifts of a critic both as a writer and a speaker. As a Senator he was instrumental in the downfall of M. Poincare in his presidential election in 1913 and was successful in vallying all the forces of French radicalism against M. Poincare. In spite of his propaganda M. Poincare was elected but the "Tiger" refused to accept his defeat and started another organ "L'Homme Libre" to carry on his propaganda against the President. Though he continued to pour forth the different comments that his pen dipped in vitriol could produce against the President of the Republic his patriotic honesty forced him to support M. Poincare's three years Military Service Bill.

ON THE EVE OF WAR.

On the eve of the Great War in July 1914 speaking in the Senate, he insisted upon steps being taken to press forward at top speed the realization of the artillery programme. In his paper "L'Homme Libre" he wrote a series of war articles long before the war was declared but after the war he was a victim to the stupidity of news censorship and "L'Homme Libre" was suppressed for its exposure of the army medical inefficency.

ATTACK ON WAR-LEADING.

With characteristic irony and decision two days later he started "L'Homme Enchaine", a title which he kept till his assumption of office in November 1917. Clemenceau fought Government after Government in his paper and laid bare the faults which were characteristic of the French war-leading. He did not stop with the attacks in his paper but carried on his campaign in the Senate for none could still his voice there. At the beginning of the war he was President of the Foreign Affairs Committee but when de Freychnet joined the Briand Cabinet Clemenceau was elected President of the Army Committee of Upper Chamber. Throughout the War Clemenceau fought the policy of reconciliation with Germany and held the view that war must be fought to a finish both in the interest of France and the world. Clemenceau had not only to fight the wave of general defeatist mentality in the country but such powerful political adversaries as Caillaiux, Painleve and Mahy.

HIS "VICTORY CABINET."

After successful fighting the last barricade erected against him, the Painleve Ministry, he formed in 1917 the Victory Cabinet with men who were till then very little known in public life of the country. Clemenceau gave the country

Continued On Page 7.

LAHORE BOMB EXPLOSION.

—:o:—

Police Guard Ramoali Dharmshala.

NO CLUE TO OUTRAGE.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

Three bombs exploded at 9 tonight in a Dharmsala in Ramoali. Police are guarding the Dharmsala. No reliable information is available regarding the outrage, but it is reported that two persons named P. Roy and B. Bhattacharya are being questioned by police. The latter is stated to have been slightly injured and a doctor has been sent for to treat him.—A.P.

Another Arrest In Lahore 'Conspiracy' Case.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

Kundanlal, wanted by the Police in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy case was arrested and brought to Lahore by the C. I. D. This reduces the number of persons evading arrest in this case from nine to six.—Free Press.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

The Punjab Police arrested three persons Gurdialsingh, Jaswatsingh and Channan Singh, the first two at Nabha and the third at Lyallpur in connection with the attack on a train at Ahmedgarh in Ludhiana District in September last.—Free Press.

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

Association To Secure Co-operation Between People & Police.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, Mr. O'Gorman invited the City bus owners to discuss the traffic problem by securing their co-operation to avoid motor accidents in the city and explained the position of the Police so far the traffic, public safety and convenience are concerned, and asked them to submit their grievances in order to have them redressed. Mr. B. B. Shukla, Vice-President, Cantonment Board. Deolali and the Proprietor of the American Automobiles Co., was requested by the bus-owners to represent them. He appreciated the friendliness and the procedure adopted by the D. S. P., as this was an unprecedented step taken by him and assured him that they would submit their grievances within a week after forming a Motor Owners' Association.

Thereupon a meeting was convened at the show-room of the American Automobiles Co., Agents for Erskine and Studbaker Cars for Gujerat and Kathiawar, at Lal Darwaja, on the 20th instant under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Desai, and resolutions were passed to the effect that the Association formed should hereafter be called "The Motor-owners' Association, Ahmedabad and should not be restricted to bus owners only but be open to all motor-car owners whose aims and objects would be to encourage and develop the automobile movement in Ahmedabad, to protect, extend and defend the rights of its members and to procure for their benefit special advantages and concessions, and while creating and maintaining harmonious relations with the Government, the Police, Municipal and other authorities and bodies, to watch carefully the local adminstration of all laws and regulations affecting the use of motor vehicles and to take any necessary action in these matters.

Further a Committee was formed to draw up rules and regulations for the said Association and another Committee for drawing up the grievances for submission to the D. S. P. With this the meeting terminated with the thanks to the Chair.

SIEGE OF HARBIN IMMINENT.

—:o:—

Russian Offensive In Manchuria.

CHALLENGE. DR. WANG'S

Demands International Tribunal.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Soviet's scissors are clipping in Chinese territory in Manchuria according to a Harbin message which says Russians in the west have captured Khailar on the Eastern Railway and have advanced on foot to the great Khingan Range. The Chinese Commander in this front is reported to have been killed while in the east the Russians have taken Mu-Ling.

A proclamation states that a siege is imminent in Harbin.—Reuter.

CHINA IS INNOCENT.

—:o:—

Dr. Wang Demands International Tribunal.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang, denies any provocation on the frontier on the part of the Chinese as alleged from Moscow and says that China will welcome an International Commission of enquiry in this connection and will willingly pay the expenses of such a Commission.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVERSATIONS.

—:o:—

Italy Demands Absolute Parity With France.

LONDON, November 24.

In connection with the Franco-Italian conversations in preparation for a Naval Conference to be held in London. "The Petit Parisien" says that Italians have made continuance of discussions depend upon the acceptance of their demand absolute parity with France which the paper considers unacceptable on account of "geographical differences."—Reuter.

THE "BARON ELCHO" AFFAIR.

—:o:—

"Mad Telegraphist" In Custody Of "Witch."

DESTROYERS TO MALTA.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Malta.—"Baron Elcho's" alleged mad telegraphist has been taken into custody on board the "Witch." "Witch" and the other destroyers are proceeding to Malta.—Reuter.

MYSTERY SOLVED?

—:o:—

OPERATOR MENTALLY UNSOUND.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Malta.—Destroyers "Witch" and "Wren" have found the "Baron Elcho." The master of the vessel signalled to the destroyers that radio messages had been sent without his knowledge. He considers that the radio operator is mentally unsound. The "Witch" is standing by; but it is opined here that the whole matter will now be dropped and the destroyers recalled.—Reuter.

PREJUDICING THE NEGOTIATIONS?

—:o:—

ENQUIRY INTO ORIENT EXPRESS TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Belgrade.—Newspapers state that the first enquiry into the outrage on the Orient Express has established the fact that brigands responsible for it came from Bulgaria. Subsequently they bolted across the frontier. It is believed that the the object the outrage was to prejudice Yugoslav-Bulgarian negotiations which are now proceeding.—Reuter.

ZOUBKOFF RELEASED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Bonn.—Zoubkoff was sentenced to week's imprisonment for illegally entering Germany. He was subsequently escorted to the Luxembourg frontier and was released.—Reuter.

(A Reuter's telegram of the 15th instant stated:

Berlin.—Zoubkoff who presumably came to attend his Princess-wife's funeral at Bonn has been arrested for entering Germany without a permit).

SIR VASANTRAO'S VIEWS ON TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA

Thinks "Threat" Of Strike Of Municipal Employees Wrong.

KNIGHT GOES AT HIS UNCLE.

"Practice Must Follow Precept."

Close upon the interview our representative had with Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar on the question of "Temple Entry by the so-called untouchables," his nephew Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar was also interviewed upon the same question.

Our representative put a straight question to Sir Vasantrao as to what he thought of the "Satyagraha" of untouchables.

"WE INNOCENTS WILL SUFFER!"

Sir Vasantrao said, "Satyagraha is absolutely wrong. Nothing will come out of it. In the first place, most members of the Depressed Classes are Municipal servants. If they were to go on strike, the health of the city would be affected. Innocent people like us would then have to suffer owing to the "war" that would be waged between the two extreme sections. Besides under the Municipal Act, these Depressed Class employees cannot resort to Satyagraha without giving notice to their employers. If they were to adopt Satyagraha without notice to the Municipality regarding their service, they would be liable to be dismissed; which means that they would also suffer. At present owing to the scarcity of water, there is every likelihood of our health being worsened.

Asked as to what he thought of the present attitude of the Trustees of the Temples, Sir Vasantrao recalled some incidents of about ten years ago in which he had played a prominent part. He opined that if there is a Government grant for the Poona Parvati temple, its doors must be opened to the public at large. If for example, the authorities of the Madhava Bagh Temple are not disposed to open its doors to all, then we have to put up with such a situation."

"In 1910-11 a Meeting of the Hindus was held under the Chairmanship of the late Sir Balchandra Krishna at which it was arranged that sympathisers of the "Depressed" Classes from the "higher" classes of the Hindus, should build a temple for Mahars. Several mixed meetings were held and I was deputed to approach the Improvement Trust for the site for a Temple at Agripada and subscriptions were to be collected. But the whole scheme fell through at one of its meetings. The organisers of this "progressive" movement were informed that the temple to be built for the Mahars **should only be for the Mahars** and that the Mangs and Mochis were to be kept out. Apart from the financial question of building different temples for these different sects, this suggestion on the part of Mahars was objected to on the mere score of principle."

LET MY UNCLE PUT PRINCIPLES INTO PRACTICE.

Our representative then enquired of Sir Vasantrao whether the temple to the Dattatraya deity in the house-compound at Chaupatty, belonging to his uncle, Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar was open to other devotees and if the "untouchables" could not be accommodated there; as Mr. Dabholkar headed the appeal of caste Hindus to throw open the Hindu temples to the so-called "untouchables." Sir Vasantrao at once came out with an emphatic "why not?"

Sir Vasantrao continued:—

"My uncle can, if he means; because the temple is of his sole proprietorship. It is next door to his house in his own compound. He has got there a Priest who worships in the sanctorium, but outside the sanctorium members of his family do go to worship the God. I have myself gone there. One can see the image of God from outside the sanctorium. If Mr. Shantaram desires, he can certainly throw open the outside portion for the worship of the so-called untouchables."

Our representative was told by Sir Vasantrao that he had been informed by Mr. Nariman some days ago at the Corporation Hall that he would ask Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar whether he would be prepared to allow the scavenger boys from the Youth League Centre at Walpakady to worship at the temple in his house-compound, if they were to go there clean and well-dressed.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar ended this matter by directly stating to our representative that "in the way my uncle, Mr. Shantaram, has been showing his deep sympathy to the untouchables, he should now make a good start and consent to Mr. Nariman's reasonable request, if it is made. After all, practice must follow precept. **Those who are proclaiming anti-untouchability from the housetops must first put their principles into practice and they are to be held responsible if the Hindu temples are not yet open to the so-called untouchables."**

"POLLUTION OF TEMPLES."

Regarding the much-trumpeted decision of the High Court in the Agashi temple case quoted by those Hindus who still sit on the fence and say that they are helpless in view of this decision, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar told our representative, "The question of a temple being exclusively for the worship of 'one class of Brahmins only" does not come in! Can any orthodox Brahmin opposed to the entry of Untouchables into temples declare with his hand on his heart that no member of the Depressed Classes has ever entered any temple? Who will quickly perceive it Dr. Solanki or Dr. Ambedkar enter into any temple undetected but well-dressed, so as to pass off as Brahmins unless they were particularly marked and hounded out? If even one member of a Mahar Class has already visited a temple undetected, then surely that temple is already **polluted** and requires purification. Can any Trustee guarantee that no member of the Depressed Classes ever entered his temple? **One even is sufficient for pollution. Then why all this hubbub of only "one class of Brahmins" to make use of a temple?** In last August hundreds of Depressed Class people entered the Mutt at Hubli when the great Saint Shri Shiddarada Swami died. But no one seemed to object."

"Hence the question of a temple being for 'one class of Brahmins' only does not stand the test. The Bhuleshwar temple is visited by Gujaratis and all Gujaratis are not Brahmins. The Gowd Saraswats have got a temple at Mahim and there are hardly a dozen Gowd Saraswat families there. Yet other people do go to that temple and no one for a moment thinks of ousting the Trustees from office by the force of law as Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar argues."

NEVER VISITED TEMPLE FOR YEARS.

"I have myself not visited any Gowd Saraswat Temple for the last several years," continued Sir

Continued On Page 16

PLEA FOR TRIAL BY JURY.

SESSIONS JUDGE RESERVES ORDERS IN MEERUT DEFENCE APPEAL.

Prosecution Draws Line Of Distinction.

MEERUT, Nov. 24.

Arguments were heard by Mr. Smith, the Sessions Judge, to-day (Sunday) in the appeal filed by the Defence in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case against the Magistrate's order rejecting the plea for the application of Chapter 33 Cr. P. C., to the case, and for a trial by jury.

DEFENCE QUOTES AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Sinha, who appeared for sixteen of the accused in conjunction with Messrs, Ansari and Chatterjee, argued that under the old Criminal Procedure Code, the right of the European accused to trial by jury was not a new right conferred by the Indian Legislature, but a mere declaration of rights belonging to them under the English Law. This right existed under the existing Code.

BEST SYSTEM OF TRIAL.

Trial by Jury, he contended, was the best system of trial, and Section 443 Cr. P. C. secured to Indians in such circumstances as those in which the accused found themselves in the present case, the right to trial by jury. The argument that jurors would not be able to appreciate the weight of the evidence was unworthy of consideration, and the same reasoning might be urged against the assessors.

PROSECUTION'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Langford James, replying on behalf of the Crown, dwelt on the differences between the old and new sections of the Cr. P. C. and urged that the application of Section 33 could not lead to trial by jury as of right. Counsel criticised the decision of the Lahore Court on this point.

The Sessions Judge remarked that he considered the Lahore decision to be in accordance with the existing law.

LINE OF DISTINCTION.

The Crown counsel continuing argued that Chapter 33 was meant to apply where racial considerations arose. In this case there were no racial considerations as the application has been made jointly by Europeans and Indians. This was a case in which it would not be expedient for the ends of justice that trial should be by jury because there were more than 3500 exhibits in different languages some of them highly crypticaal. gConcluding, Mr. James said that the Chapter did not apply to Government prosecution and in case of mixed lot of accused the trying Magistrate on two occasions and the former Sessions Judge had also expressed this view.

The Judge enquired from Mr. Sinha, defence advocate, if European and Indian accused had any adverse interests 'inter se'.

The defence advocate replied: "None so far. But I cannot commit myself at this stage."

The Sessions Judge reserved orders.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 10

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MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

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STOCKS & SHARES

Irregular Market With Small Business.

TATA HYDRO SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet in sympathy with lower raw cotton prices and declined further, but some buying checked the decline and prices quickly recovered. Although there was a small turnover of business and price fluctuations were irregular, the market shows good rallying power. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 716 and after declining to Rs. 712 advanced to Rs. 722 and closed at Rs. 720. Fasal opened at Rs. 520 and after declining to Rs. 518 advanced to Rs. 525 and closed Rs. 523. There was better inquiry for Burma shares. Alcock shares were in good demand. Tata Hydros. ruled very steady and despite good enquiry Tata Steel shares ruled barely steady. We fear, there exists some unprotected short interest which will have to pay stiff price, so it is advisable to cover the same.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 716, 20, 22, 18, 20.
Century 297, 301, 299-6.
Colaba 131.
Crescent 85.
Fazul 520, 18, 26, 21, 23.
Indore 368, 70.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 470.
New Great 156.
Pearl 312, 10, 13, 12.
Simplex 41.
Swadeshi 390.
Burma 760, 66, 62.
Hydro 1232, 35, 30, 36, 32.
Tram 139-6.
Deff. 285, 86, 87, 86, 85-10.
Ord. 66-4, 67, 66-6.
Bundi 16-2.
Indian 253, 56.
Katni Ord. 192, 95.
Alcock 310, 20, 16.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 347/3.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y. 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 720
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 470.
Century 100, 298/12.
Colaba Land 131/4.
Crescent 100 86/4.
Curimbhoy 250 nil 95.
David 250. nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-4-3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 135.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6/4.
Fazulbhoy 250. 523-12.0
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148/12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100. 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 110.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221, 370/-
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1000.
Kohinoor 19, 155/-
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1486.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50. nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 156/4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 218. 312-8-0
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Simplex 130, 20 41-4-0
Sholapur 1000 10f xd. 3000.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 390.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 97-8-0
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 17.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1352-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 333/12.
Union 5/11 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 16-2.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Indian Cement 256-4-0.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/4.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/6.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 685.
Katni Ordy. 195/10.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 800.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 88.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Dhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 660.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Volley Ord. xd. 710.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 139/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1232/8.
Tata Power 300 nil 590.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 277-8
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 485 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1915.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/4.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 030y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 315/4
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 212-8.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33-8.
Burma (1) Corporation 732-8.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11/8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10-6.
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 66/6
Tata Iron Defd. 285-10
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107-8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 79/12.
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085.
Tata Power 1082-8.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Heavy Goods.—In this section, rates again fell away for most fabrics, especially for near at hand goods, and trade has been confined to small miscellaneous parcels.

For the U. K. and Continent:—D. W. Salt Bags for November at Rs. 30-8; H. Twills for Ready and November at Rs. 32-8, for November-December at Rs. 32-12; Liverpool Twills for Ready and November at Rs. 38-4 to Rs. 36-12; Cuban Sugars for November at Rs. 43-8, for March at Rs. 44, for July-September at Rs. 44-8.

For Egypt and the Levant:—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius:—Liverpool Twills for January-March at Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 37-4; Woolpacks for February-March at Rs. 1-10-6.

For the Colonies:—Cornsacks for August-September at Rs. 33-12. Woolpacks for February-March and April-June at Rs. 1-10-6, for September at Rs. 1-10; A. Twills (46") for November at Rs. 40-12 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits:—E. Bags for November at Rs. 26-8; Heavy Cees (2" Blue stripe) for November at Rs. 35 to Rs. 33-12 striped, for early December at Rs 35-8 to Rs. 35 striped, for December at Rs. 33-8 striped; A. Twills for January-April-July at Rs. 39-8; A. Twills (safety sewn) for November-January at Rs. 43, for December at Rs. 42-8.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay:—B. Twills for Ready and November at Rs. 32-8, for November-December at Rs. 32-12; Liverpool Twills for Ready and November at Rs. 38-4 to Rs. 36-12, for January-March at Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 37-4.

Hessians:—The market ruled quiet during the past week, with only a small trade passing. Shippers continue to show some interest in April-September 11 porters, but mills decline to accept the low levels which are offering for these positions. We close quiet.

46"—8 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs 12-6 to Rs. 12 to Rs. 12-4 to Rs. 12.

46"—7-1/2 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 12-7 to Rs. 12-1 o Rs. 12-4 to Rs. 12-5 to Rs. 12-1.

9 Porters for December at Rs. 12-7 to Rs. 12-1 to Rs. 12-4 to Rs 12-1, for January-March at Rs 12-7 to Rs. 12-2 to Rs. 12-5 to Rs 12-3, for April-June at Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 12-3 to Rs. 12-6 to Rs. 12-3.

Cotton Packs for April-June at Rs. 74.

40"—10-1/2 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 15-13 to Rs. 15-5 to Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 15-8.

40"—10 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 15-6 to Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 15-8.

11 Porters for December at Rs. 15-12 to Rs. 15-4 to Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 15-5, for January-March at Rs. 15-12 to Rs. 15-6 to Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 15-4, for April-June at Rs. 15-14 to Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 15-8.

Australian Bran Bags (20 oz.) for April-September at Rs. 31-8.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	20
Cavunal Rubber and Tea	10
Ceylon Planters	25
Ceylon Rubber	45
Clunes Estates	19
Cochin Rubber	32
Ella Tea	165
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	55
Hatbawe Rubber	10
Honiton Rubber	5
Horawala Rubber	40
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande Tea and Rubber	9-3
Jebong Rubber	12-3
Kalutara Company	32
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rubber	25
Langat River	20
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	185
Maha Uva Estates	53
Meall Mor Estates	20
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	22-8
Neuchatel Estates	37
North-Western Rubber	17
Pelmadulla Tea and Rubber	20
Rubber Growers'	30
Saffragram Tea & Rubber	175
Talgaswella Tea	40
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	60
Udapolla Rubber	18
Ullswater Rubber	10
Vogan Tea	37
Warriapolla Estate	27

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo, Re. 0-40 cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.
Latest prices:—
Andhra Valley 7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes £99-10.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £91.
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £2-10.
Australian 5 p.c. Loan 1935-45 £91-5.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-17-0.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd).

19th November 1929.

RECEIPTS.	1929. Bales.	1928. Bales.
15th to 18th Nov.	23243	30175
1st Sept. to 18th Nov.	214918	156034
SHIPMENTS.		
15th to 18th Nov.		
United Kingdom	5620	.....
Continent	5578	9415
China, Japan and Coast Ports	55	.....
Total	11253	9415
SHIPMENTS.		
1st Sept. to 18th Nov.		
United Kingdom	15502	5722
Continent	142638	139401
China	17388	41392
Japan	129273	190515
Coast Ports	2096	4401
U. S. A.	5755	1080
Total	313552	381561
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.		
Europe	3248	4911
China, Japan and Coast Ports	8820	18311

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Week ending 8th Nov.

	1929.	1928.
Madras	2918	3023
Bombay	5167	2849
Sind	78	2899
Bengal	54	.....
United Provinces	14239	13104
Punjab	9243	10396
Central Provinces	3197	5214
Berar	12699	23601
N.W.F. Provinces	45	.....
Ajmer/Merwara	.....	313
Burma	.....	.....
Jodhpur State	.....	.....
Faridkot State	140	.....
Jaipur State	.....	.....
Jhalawar State	.....	.....
Holkar State	.....	610
Hyderabad State	2399	2348
Total	50179	64162

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

19th November 1929.

RECEIPTS. Week ending 9th Nov	1929. Bales.	1928. Bales.
Calcutta	431	442
Bombay*	28745	24846
Karachi	11166	16890
Madras	1523	3058
Rangoon	.....(a)	.....
Tuticorin	.....	622
	41865	45858
EXPORTS. Week ending 9th Nov.		
Calcutta	638	1350
Bombay*	27393	32111
Karachi	5779	14218
Madras	5180	1758
Rangoon	397	3466
Tuticorin	5107	2318
	44494	55221
RECEIPTS. 1st Sept. to 9th Nov.		
Calcutta	5673	8029
Bombay*	164488	109169
Karachi	41625	45456
Madras	36423	14313
Rangoon	185(a)	163
Tuticorin	12976	6272
	361470	183402
EXPORTS. 1st Sept. to 9th Nov.		
Calcutta	1876	5724
Bombay*	277111	367562
Karachi	94942	104815
Madras	19998	12258
Rangoon	4642	8736
Tuticorin	42207	5835
	440776	504930

(a) to 2nd Nov.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 18th Nov.

1929.	1928.
326	91

1st Sept. to 18th Nov.

1929.	1928.
3344	513

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 2nd Nov.

	1929.	1928.
United Kingdom	1782	3645
Continent	3288	8362
China	.....	.....
Japan	....	6100
Bombay (a)	169	125
U. S. A.	600	.....
	5839	18232

1st September 2nd Nov.

	*1929.	1928
United Kingdom	12638	16856
Continent	6392 2	56357
China	4550	5500
Japan	10342	19211
Bombay (a)	2561	396
U. S. A.	3195	3700
	97208	102020

(*) Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt 41|1-1|2 Dec Delivery Buyers. 39|1-1|2 Jan-April Delivery Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 23.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 11-3/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 23.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63lb Cargoes 43|9 Dec S'ment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63lb Cargoes 43|9 Nov-Dec S'ment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 47|6 Dec-Jan S'ment Quoted.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Nominal

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct-Dec per cwt 11|7-1|2 Sellers. Jan-Mar per cwt 11|10-1|2 Sellers.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Oct-Dec per cwt 11|8-3|4 Sellers.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Oct-Dec per cwt 11|9-1|4 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b Spot Sellers 8-1/8d.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 23.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.88
T T Madrid on London	35.07
T T Milan on London	93.14
T T Berne on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	123.86
T T London on Prague	164.43

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 23.

December	17.36 plus .03
January	17.53 plus .05
March	17.81 plus .06
May	18.05 plus .04
July	18.20 plus .06
Middling Spot	17.60 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 23.

December	17.37 plus .08
January	17.53 pus .12
Middling Spot	17.37 plus .07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 23.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	32,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 23.

Demand Bills	487.18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Scindia Fully Good	5.65	—.05
Scindia Fine	5.90	—.05
Scindia Superfine	6.15	—.05
Bengal Good	5.40	—.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.65	—.05
Bengal Fine	5.90	—.05
Oomra Good	6.60	—.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.90	—.05
Oomra Fine	7.20	—.05
Broach Fully Good	7.55	—.05
Broach Fine	7.20	—.05
Broach Superfine	8.05	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

November	14.10 —.06
January	14.05 —.03
March	14.23 —.05
May	14.47 —.06
July	14.67 —.02
November	14.78 —.05
Sakellaridis T G F Spot	14.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 23. Opening	Closing
November		9.37 —.04
December		9.38 —.02
January	9.35	9.38 —.03
February		9.39 —.02
March	9.43	9.46 —.03
April		9.47 —.03
May	9.50	9.53 —.03
June		9.53 —.03
July	9.55	9.58 —.04
August		957 —.04
September		9.57 —.04
October	9.54	9.57 —.04
November		9.57 —.04
January 1931		9.57 —.04
Middling Spot		9.71 —.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 23.

Silver—Buyers holding off. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-3/4
Forward	22-15/16

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
30 Nov.	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	16,068
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,349
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		10,602
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 ,,	Rajputana*.		16,650
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	19,000
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,619
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		10,946
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 ,,	Razmak ..		11,000
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 ,,	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 ,,	Comoria ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,357
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,301
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..	ADEN	11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x..		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
30th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
30th Nov.	Mirzapore *	S'ts	China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..		Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..		Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia.		Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera ..		Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda ..		Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..		Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera ..		Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..		Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantie	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about			
25th Nov	Vita ..	K'rachi via Fore-	bunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,
27th ,,	Baroda ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
29th ,,	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi	
30th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.	
4th Dec.	Karapara .	East & South Africa.	
20th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
aNagato Maru ..	5901	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@8an
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 an.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 Dec. 5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price List.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.
Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,33,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
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PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
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DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed.*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 2/6 & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
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SCOTCH WHISKY and WINES.

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Messrs. HEDGES & BUTLER, LTD., 153 Regent-street, London, England, established A.D. 1667,

Wine Merchants by appointment to H. M. the King and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,

wish to appoint an Agent for the sale of their well-known Wines and Spirits in Bombay. None but first-class firms considered. Please give trade references in the United Kingdom if possible. Preference given to a general store.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless. Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

WANTED.—Influential REPRESENTATIVES for a long established life Assurance Company for Bombay City and in all principal taluks of Khandesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra on liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, references and turnover of business to Box No. 2387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33070

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF various designed FURNITURE, SAFES, etc. TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ground floor of 30, Hummam Street, Fort Bombay, B. G. PAREKH & Co., Auctioneers.
T R2027

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Dharamtala Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3
Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

MATRIMONIAL.

A SUITABLE MATCH is being sought for an Afghan girl of a very respectable family, well educated in French, English, Music, Etc and accomplished. No caste restrictions. Only those in Imperial Service or of equal status need apply with full particulars which will be kept confidential to Box No. 2393, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M 2018

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Mr. Ghanshyamdas Bodulal has been carrying business at Mehkar Khamgaon and other places in the name of Narayanlal Ghanshyamdas. As there should be no misunderstanding I hereby give notice that I am not and was never interested in his business as a partner.

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

33119

BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON) LTD.

14-17 Cross St., Hatton Garden, London, E. C. 1.

We have much pleasure in advising all our numerous clients that an arrangement has been made with a view to terminating the confusion which has arisen owing to the similarity between our name and that of Messrs Baird & Tatlock Ltd., of Glasgow who for some years past have been trading in association with Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd. These companies will henceforth trade under the name of Griffin & Tatlock Ltd., We shall continue to trade under the name of BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON) LTD., and shall therefore be the only firm using the name of Baird & Tatlock", in any form whatever.

BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON) LTD.,
EASTERN BRANCH,
Avenue House, P.O. Box. 2169

Large stocks are now available at our EASTERN BRANCH, and the repair and service depot will be able to undertake any work from the beginning of December.

33143

SALE OF RECORDS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE CALLED for and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Annexe Building upto 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, 28th November, 1929, for the purchase of old records either in lot or per Ton. Records available for sale can be seen on application to the Accounts Officer, Goods.

33144

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN THE TIMINGS OF TRAINS FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1929.

ON and from 1st December, 1929, 41 Dn. Poona Express, 3 Down Poona Mail and 21 Dn. Poona Passenger will run to the following revised timings:—

		41 Dn. Express.	21 Dn. Pass.	3 Dn. Mail.
V. Terminus	Dep.	14 30	14 45	16 15
Poona	Arr.	19 0	21 0	19 30

For detailed timings see corrected sheet time tables at stations.

From the same date the following trains on the Kurla-Manmad Branch will cease running.

435 Dn.	Kurla	Dep.	5 0	Chembur	Arr.	5 5
437 ,,	,,	,,	5 30	,,	,,	5 35
485 ,,	,,	,,	20 49	,,	,,	20 54
489 ,,	,,	,,	22 24	,,	,,	22 29
436 Up	Chembur	,,	5 13	Kurla	,,	5 20
438 ,,	,,	,,	5 41	,,	,,	5 48
486 ,,	,,	,,	20 59	,,	,,	21 6
490 ,,	,,	,,	22 34	,,	,,	22 41

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1929.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 25th November, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1929.
33146

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1929, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1929
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election, under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. H. P. Mody who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election, under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th November, 1929, to the 14th December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 29th October, 1929.
33098

NOTICE.

Mr. S. M. MASON has ceased to be our representative from the 12th instant and he is now no way connected with our firm of AMAFHH & Co.

R2021

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from approved contractors for the supply of Black Metal in the Bombay Suburban District before the 31st December, 1929. For particulars and specification apply to the President, DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, B.S.D., Andheri.

33148

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GIRDERS FOR NERBUDDA AND GADARIA BRIDGES.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1930, for the supply of 14 Spans each approximately 150 feet for Narbudda Bridge and 4 through Spans each approximately 155 feet 6 inches for Gadaria Bridge. The approximate tonnage of girders for both bridges is 4,032.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed Form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Girders for Nerbudda and Gadaria Bridges". Tenders not complying with these conditions, will not be considered.

3. The prescribed Form of Tender with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50 per set which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

7. Simultaneous tenders are also being invited abroad through the Director-General, India Stores Department, London.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 19th November, 1929.
33132

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Sealed Tenders will be received personally by the undersigned in this office on Wednesday, the 11th December 1929, from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (B.T.) for the supply of (A) Clocks striking hours, and (B) Harmoniums for the period from 1st January 1930 to 31st December 1930.

Tenders are also invited for carrying out the work of (C) Repairing School Clocks, (D) Limewashing the school premises, (E) Repairing and Re-painting the School Black-Boards, (F) Repairing and Painting School Sign-Boards, (G) Repairing of old Sign-Boards of Schools, (H) Supply of Slates and Pencils for the use of poor School children, (I) Repairs of Harmoniums of Schools, and (J) Removing School Furniture from one place to another. Tenders may be for one or more sections but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving specifications of Sections A and B will be supplied by this office and the rates should be quoted for each one article as per the Schedule. The rate for carrying out the work mentioned in Sections D to H should be quoted for each article of the item.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 to be retained as a deposit if the Tender is accepted, as security for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, forfeitable as per contract, for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

The attention of the Tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 16th October 1923, expressing the opinion "that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be utilised (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The articles must of course, be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The School Committee's Office:
Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1929.
33150

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Tulsidas Vasanji also spelt as Tulsidas Vasanjee or Tulsidas Vasonji or Tulsidas Vassonjee or Tulsidas Vassanjee or Tulsidas Vussonji and also as Tulshidas Vasanjee, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant . Deceased.

(1) Bai KESHARBAI, widow of Tulsidas Vasanji, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Samuel Street, without the Fort; and (2) CHATRABHOJ TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Samuel Street, without the Fort, a Merchant, Executors named in Will of the above-named deceased .. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Ninth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 20th day of November, 1929.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

33147

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits (Estate and Effects) of KESARBAI, widow of Peerbhoy Gangji, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, resided at Bandra, without the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

EBRAHIM KASSAM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Lal Bag, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Ninth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 9th day of November, 1929.
Messrs. THAKORDAS, DARU, HEMANY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

33148

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
104/BC, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS

BIGGER & BETTER THAN BEFORE

VICTORIA CARNIVAL

SEE
OUR SEVEN LATEST FEATURE SENSATIONS
1 AIR-O-PLANE SWING. | 4 GIANT WHEEL.
2 CHAIR-O-PLANE SWING. | 5 HOME OF ZIKHALI.
3 MOUNTAIN SLIDE. | 6 AMERICAN VARIETY SHOW.
7 CIRCUS SIDE SHOWS Etc.
AND
BE CHEERFUL!
Location Gwalia Tank.
Entrance-Anns. 2 only. Other Shows Extra.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.
THE NEW SKATING RINK
Now in Full Swing.
NEW and Novel Attractions weekly.
DAILY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
Next Week Next Saturday
"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"
With
Francis Ford—Joe Bonomo
Sheldon Lewis—Grace Cunard
Rosemary Theby—Francis Ford Jr.
Thirteen Serial Stars in
NEW CHAPTER PLAY!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
One of the Most Amazing Confessions ever told:
THE DOCTOR'S SECRET.
A Paramount
All talking picture?
WITH
RUTH CHATTERTON
H. B. WARNER.
ROBERT EDESON.
FILMED WITH A PERFECT SPEAKING CAST. ....

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY & FRIDAY
MATINEE 3-30 P.M.
A stupendous drama which you must see.
ONE O'CLOCK in the MORNING
with
EDDIE POLO
The star of stars in the most wonderful role he ever played. Full of breath-taking climaxes.
also
2 REELS LARRSEMON COMIC.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
In a Complete change of Programme.
In conjunction with
THE RETURN OF THE RAT
Featuring IVOR NOVELLO.
an all British Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.
Presents
TRIES OF HOFFMAN
Booking at Roes & Co.

THE CAPITOL
Daily At 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

THE RIALTO
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Comedy Riot Built Around the Army of Occupation
BUCK PRIVATES
Starring
LYA de PUTTI
MALCOLM McGREGOR.

What the People Say

GUPTA PRAYAG DISPUTE.

A PLEA FOR FAIRNESS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Considerable prominence has been given in this and in other papers to the opinions of a number of individuals and bodies, including some respectable citizens of Bombay, on the Gupta Prayag Dispute, which we are told has assumed an All-India importance. For be it from me to talk ill of an activity which has for its object, even though the object be merely ostensible, the safe-guarding of the alleged interest of a community to which I myself have the honour to belong. But as a constant reflector of public in this as well as in other papers for the better information of the large number of the readers of this esteemed paper as also in perfect fairness towards the entire Muslim community I deem it to be my duty to challenge certain irresponsible statements by Hindu gentlemen and which have been published in these columns, either as reports of meetings or as individual opinions.

It is well-known that the dispute is over five burial places situated at Prayag, in Una Mahal, Junaggadh State. These are in fair proximity to some Deris held sacred by all classes of Hindus. The Hindus allege that they are the Samathis of Bavas, while the Mahomedans urge that are the tombs of their Pirs. There have been factious disputes between the Hindu and Mahomedans communities regarding the above places which often resulted in boycotts and tended to breaches of the public peace between the two communities and, in the words of the Dewan's Order itself, it being 'necessary to take prompt action with a view to preserve the amicable relations between the two communities' a certain order was passed, which has caused such storm in the Hindu tea-pot.

As regards the term of the order nothing could be more desirable. Two of the burial places in dispute which are in the closest proximy to the Deris and 'regarding which no positive evidence is forthcoming' are ordered to be completely walled up, thus credicating into to the basic root of likely quarrel. Regarding the other three places, which are near enough but not so near as the above two, having clearly appeared' to have been in existence from a time beyond the memory of living men of both the communities' are ordered to be walled off six feet high into a separate enclosure, which shall have a padlock, the key of which shall remain in charge of any representative selected by the Mahomedan community'. In order to prevent possible scuffle in future the Dewan Saheb further orders that this representative 'shall be held personally responsible to the State to see that the Mahomedans visiting there do so only for the purposes connected with religious ceremonies and do not cause anything calculated to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus.'

In spite of the laboured solicitation for the welfare of the Hindu community as is evident from every sentence of the Dewan's Order quoted above in extenso, it seem a very surprising and annoying that there should be any misunderstanding about the "bona fides" of the State which has ever been indulgent to a fault towards the Hindus resident in the State.

It will also be remembered that the disputed land has been treated as resumed by the State and the Order specifically states that 'it shall not be the property of the Mahomedan community.'

It will be further remembered that the order has been passed after reading the report of and the evidence recorded by the Committee of Inquiry appointed under Dewan Office Order No. 272, dated the 4th September 1929.

It will be clear from what has been said above that if only the Hindu gentlemen who have vowed 'war on Junagad' consider the matter calmly and coldly, they will find that they are wasting their energies in vain. The State has heavy responsibility of its own and has got to weigh the scales fairly deal justice evenly, and face situations squarely, irrespective of what one party or the other says or thinks.

The above order was made after due deliberation by and with the advice of an expert committee specially appointed for the purpose, a committee consisting of three distinguished and experienced officers, each following a different religion, viz., Major F. B. N. Tinley, a European Christian, Khan Bahadur, M. I. Kadri, O.B.E., a Mahomedan, (lately of the Age Of Consent Committee) and Shovedoteral Mankur, a "chuste" Hindu. The order has the further advantage of having the fullest approval of His Highness and if the situation is carefully considered no sensible Hindu could read without regret and annoyance irresponsible statements in the Press crying down and villyfying the Mahomedans, throwing mud and mire over the best motives underlying the action of the State, assailing the person of the present Dewan of the State with bitter satire and invective scorn and making even the respected person of His Highness a target of silly criticism; an attitude on the part of the Hindus which is not only deplorable in itself but to me as a Hindu appears to be biassed, bigotted and calculated to do irreparable mischief to the very amicable relations ship which has been till now the uniques characteristic of both the Hindu and Mahomedan community of Junagad and the chief pride of Sorath Sircar.

At any rate let it be hereby explicitly understood that the great majority of the Hindu population of Junagad is prepared to make a little sacrifice to preserve the good relations subsisting between its members and the Muslims and completely disapprove of the militant attitude of other Hindus whose activites in their opinion are fraught with grave danger to all the subjects of the State.—Yours, etc.,

Junagad, Nov. 13. ARECHBEE.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An insigficant affair of the Gupta Prayag has been magnified by some Hindu leaders to the utmost of their capacity. It is a case of misrepresentation pure and simple.

It reminds one of a Kathiawari tale of a Durbar and his valet who once told the former "Bapoo I saw a hundred serpents in one bush!" Durbar said "No, it cannot be so." Well, said the valet, "there were fifty." "No," said the Durbar, "You are a liar, it can't be so." "For, sure there were twenty-five," said the valet, which the Durbar disbelieved, until the former came down to one. This also the Durbar declined to believe. At last the valet said: "Well, Sir, there was some noisy sound.' By giving a false colour of religion to such a trifle and raising it to the skies, it is a thousand pities that the Hindu brethren out of empty nothingness, endeavour to implant a 'Krukshetra' within the territory of the Junagad State.

Near Delwara in the vicinity of Gupta Prayag, besides a walled mosque there is a group of Mahomedan shrines all of very ancient origin, under one of which is sleeping Pir Abu Mohamed Saleh, who is venerated by Mussalmans in general and by Nalias of Mandvi in particular. The latter look upon him as their patron saint and besides performing his 'Urs' ceremony offer vows and prayers at his Dargah on all auspicious occasions. The aforesaid practice of visiting the shrines and offering prayers was going on since olden times until on the last occasion of "Urs' certain Hindu brethren circulated false rumours in which certain Mahomedan boys while offering prayers at the Dargah were alleged to have committed a trespass and defiled the holy Kunds of the Hindu brethren. These reports were enough to rouse the feelings of the Una Hindus who forthwith adopted an attitude of violence against the Mussalmans proclaimed Hartal. When these reports reached the Diwan Saheb, the Police Superintendent was sent to the spot to meet the situation. The Hindus realised that they were in wrong inasmuch as they proclaimed hartal and took the law in their hands without lodging any complaint or reporting the matter to the State authorities. Subsequently the Hindus called back the hartal and expressed their regret. The conduct of Nalia Mussalmans also was inquired into and nothing untowards against them was proved. But the Junagad State in order to put a stop to the recurrence of such communal outbursts in future appointed an impartial committee to go into the affair and make recommendations with the aforesaid object in view. The leaders of both the communities were invited. Their evidence was led in the open court by the committee which paid a personal visit to the locality also. When this was going on, the Hindus of His Highness subjects rightly-thinking the matter to be a trifling one joined with the Mussalmans and requested the Diwan Saheb to arbitrate in the matter, his decision being final, and thus put an end to the ugly affair. I may state for the benefit of those who ask why the Diwan accepted the arbitration and did not ask the impartial committee to submit their report, that the Diwan Saheb, even after being appointed an arbiter, did ask the committee to continue their work and submit the report thus enabling him to base his award on tangible evidence. The committee accordingly submitted their report, and the so-called partial Diwan gave his decision accepting in toto the committee's recommendations. "That the tombs' locality, where there are no Hindu religious relics, stands at a corner entirely detached from the Kunds and temples, and so in view of preventing even the possibility of the occurrence of any communal friction it was directed to enclose the tombs and deliver the keys to a Mahomedan leader responsible for peace. Mahomedans being allowed to visit the shrines for religious and devotional purpose."

Now if there could be any real objection to such order it could be from the Mussalmans because walling the tombs and keeping the place under lock and key, besides changing their ancient route restricted, their age-long right to visit the holy shrines whenever they choose to and imposed upon them a handicap of procuring the key from the person responsible for preservation of peace. In fact, Mussalmans have good grounds for complaints, but with a sincere desire for the continuance of the traditionally peaceful relations with Hindus they did not raise a bit of protest against the order and the matter between both the sections of the community was satisfactorily settled. But certain Hindu agitators who had personal axes to grind raised their usual cry of Hindu religion in danger, started a mischievous propaganda of exciting and collecting Hindus to obstruct the walling work and launched a campaign of active and passive resistance. A Prayag Protection Committee was formed in Bombay, and funds were collected. A campaign of villification was started, personal insinuations were cast against the Dewan, Hindus were stirred up to assume a threatening attitude towards the Mussalmans. What is all this for? Where are they drifting to? Could there be a more mischievous parody of the real situation than this? It is a pity that All-India man like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (for whom I have respect), a graduate of Bahauddin College, uses most unparliamentary languages while unparliamentary language while talking about His Highness and the Diwan Saheb. If there was any real Hindu grievance he should have put it in polite language.

The wise Dewan with his characteristic cool brain and calm temper has sagaciously allowed the Hindu deputation to wait upon him for reconsidering the decision. This proves his impartiality and shows that he would be the last man to displease the Hindus.

The Hindus in the Junagad State are in majority, they are more educated and wealthier than the Mussalmans. The number of Hindu officers also preponderates. If the local Hindus have any grievance they should be advised by All-India leaders to go themselves in the deputation. The very fact that unlike other premier States in Kathiawar, the Junagad State would not object if any All-India leader accompanied the deputation, is an evidence of 24 caret impartiality of the Dewan Saheb and His Highness whose only desire is to see the peaceful relations between his Hindu and Mussalman subjects, being maintained as heretofore.

To the Hindu brethren of the Junagad State who were at first satisfied with the decision of the Dewan Saheb but having been misguided by certain agitators and enemies of the State, who are evidently out to stir up the hornets' nest, I would say they should not forget the each fibre of their bodily organism is made up of His Highness' salt and that they should not merge the venerable name of their loyal forefathers by giving the slightest flavour of disloyalty by being a party to the mischievous propaganda set on foot by the interested parties against the Junagad State. They must atonce hold public meeting of protest against the agitation launched by the outside Hindus and clear up their position by dissociating themselves from them and if they have any grievance they should request His Highness the Nawab Saheb to give audience to Hindu deputation consisting purely of His Highness' subjects. Let them not be puppets in the hands of the Bombay Prayag Committee. When they will shake off their present borrowed intoxication and view the situation with calm and cool mind they would realise the advice given herein if followed would be more beneficial to their interests. Such attitude beside being dignified and respectful will serve their ends better. It would at once create a salutary atmosphere of god-will between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

The whole affair should be an eye-opener to the young and able Dewan. Is not this whole fuss the result of his liberal-to-a-fault policy towards Hindus and of putting reliance upon them blindly that seems to have made them rash to an extent of assuming a defiant and disloyal attitude? Let me say not a few of Hindu officers within the pay of the State are holding private meetings and doing their best to promote the agitation against the State. Enemies of Hindu Muslim unity and persons hostile to State are harboured in this State without any let or hindrance and the seditious literature against the State as also such as to inflame the feeling of Mussalmans even after His Highness' consent to receive the deputation, has been freely allowed to be distributed under the very nose of the police. It is to be afraid that at Una the neighbourhood of Prayag almost all officers are Hindus and the Dewan cannot have correct report of the excesses of the Hindus that are being perpetrated upon the poor Una Muslims to-day. Their very life is in danger. The pity of it all is that the very place of Prayag, the spot of friction, is being posted by cent. per cent. Hindu police and the surrounding Rajputs and other Hindus through this place equipped with fire-arms and with other weapons make threatening demonstrations.

It is undoubtedly to be hoped that the Dewan Saheb knows all these things as also he knows how to deal with the situation. All these false agitation, spurious war clouds will soon vanish like the early dew before the morning sun. The Dewan Saheb will shine the brighter, the stronger and the wiser out of the situation. In conclusion, let the Hindu brethren remember one thing that leaving aside the walling question of the holy tombs. No Power in the world could stop Mussalmans from visiting their holy shrines in the vicinity of Prayag.

If after knowing this they persist in their present improper, and provocative attitude, and do not adopt the course the wisdom by proceeding constitutionally, then let them take it that they are sowing the wind and will soon reap the whirlwind.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIRPLAY."

Junagadh.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Rumour has it that the Hindoos of Junagad State are overtaken by deep sense of remorse for their unjustifiable conduct towards keeping the Mussalmans off from offering their prayers at their holy shrines in neighbourhood of Prayag.

They think of presenting themselves in groups before His Highness the Nawab Saheb for tendering their apologies and requesting His Highness to keep good the decision of Dewan Saheb which they now think is best to preserve harmony between the two communities.—Yours, etc.,

Junagad, Nov. 20.

"Citizen."

"PRIESTHOOD MUST GO."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to Mr. D. R. D. Wadia's letter published in your issue of the 11th instant under the caption "Priests Must Go", as one of the parties so obviously referred to by him, I think it my duty to say that though in the course of a friendly conversation with Mr. Wadia I mentioned that my sister had been asked by certain nuns and priests whom she had met to convert herself, it is a perversion of the truth to say we complained of the behaviour of these good people who have always shown us kindness and courtesy.

We are particularly surprised at Mr. Wadia's reference to "third degree methods". Such dangerous distortations of facts put his friends in a very awkward position and are most unfair.

I trust that in fairness to us you will kindly publish this letter as early as possible. I should like also to say that as far as we are concerned this letter closes the matter as we have no intention of being drawn further into this childish correspondence, our only reason for writing of this letter being out of consideration for the nuns and priests referred to in such an unfair manner.—Yours, etc.,

K. F. PISCIONION.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am grateful to you for sending me a copy of Mrs. K. F. Piscionion's letter dated 14th November which she has asked you to publish in your paper, and for asking me to give you any explanation that I may have to offer with reference to her letter and with reference to my letter published by you on the 11th instant.

When Mrs. K. F. Piscionion says that she is one of the obvious parties referred to by me, I really cannot understand what she means, because as far as I know, no one excepting two or three people who knew of the incidents referred to in my letter and who have put her up to write this letter she has asked you to publish, know anything about her identity.

I am glad to see Mrs. K. F. Piscionion says that she did talk to me about certain nuns and priests who had asked her to convert her sister to the Roman Catholic religion. But she says she never complained to me of the behaviour of these good people who had always shown her and her sister kindness and courtesy!

If this were so, may I ask her what reason there was to have mentioned this matter at all to me, especially when she knew my views about priests and their methods?

Let me assure you that my letter was written in all good faith. I was told by her that she was being bothered and I offered first to see the priest she told me was pestering her and to request him to desist from his methods, which I was led to believe was distasteful to her and to her sister, who I was informed always took shelter in her bedroom, leaving her to face the priest alone much to her own distaste!

Not having this opportunity, I thought I would be able to stop, what I was informed was annoyance to her and her sister, by writing to you.

However, I did not wish to send this letter without the knowledge of its contents to both her and her sister, so I told them that I had written such a letter for publication by you which they could see before I sent it, if they chose to do so.

She told me so long as her sister's and her name did not appear in the letter, she did not care to see the letter and she had no objection to my sending it to you for publication.

I, therefore, sent the letter to you for publication, in all good faith and honestly believing that she and her sister felt themselves aggrieved and wanted someone to help them in stopping what they led me to believe was a nuisance to them.

If my zeal in trying to help them has carried me away into writing something stronger than what I should have done, I am really very sorry.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

7, Marine Lines.

—:o:—

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The articles on religion and priestcraft that have recently appeared in your paper have come at a very opportune moment. At a time when sets of Indians are prepared to break each other's heads for different political advantages and do not wish to consider themselves as one because they think that in that unknown next world their spheres will be different, when there is a strong tendency for separation on religious grounds, it is urgently necessary to lay before the bulk of the people the origins of these superstitions and expose the fallacies of religion. It is not every one that is prepared to think for himself or to regulate his mode of life and thought with the aid of modern science. Your paper is, therefore, doing a great service by opening its columns to rationalistic thought. Considering the gross ignorance of most people considering the attempts religious institutions are doing to retain their hold on their followers by inventing new devotional stunts to fight irreligion as they say, considering the wealth that these institutions have, and taking into count the natural antipathy of man towards change, and the fear of being socially ostracised if one does change. I think the task for rationalism is a very uphill one in this country. Men and women are baptised, circumcised or initiated into a religion a few days after they are born; before they know what they are about. Yet society shows itself scandalised if one changes his faith or gives it up altogether later on in life. Even to-day to have no religion, to be a free-thinker or an agnostic or an atheist is considered an undesirable thing, and this deters many a person from expressing his views publicly. Some rationalists are inclined to be apologetic. This I think must be changed. One must be proud of his honest rationalism as of anything else and soon society will get accustomed to it. Every educated person who cannot subscribe totally to the teachings of the religion in which he has been brought up should secede from it at the earliest opportunity. This will induce more to take courage and come out. It is this want of courage that is still keeping the number of educated men high in some religions. There is a fair proportion of cultured men and women who profess some religion or other, but who when they are asked some pertinent questions straightaway say that they do not believe in that thing. They have a religion of their own and yet because of their silence the priest teaches many a thing to the ignorant which would never have been taught otherwise. If these men with mental reservations should be more bold there will soon be fewer objectionable points in the religious teachings.

I would urge the early formation of a Rationalistic Press Association to distribute rationalistic literature, as is done by the R. P. A. of London which is doing splendid work. The latter is primarily concerned with Christianity, but to us here the field is wider. Rationalism is an urgent need for India and it is not too early to start a systematic campaign against superstition and dogmatic religion.—Yours, etc.,

G. COELHO.

Nov. 21.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Dadar public has recently learnt with great pain the very sorry incident about the Indian Education Society's King George English School that Messrs. R. M. Marathe and M. V. Pradhan have discontinued their services in the school. It is regrettable indeed that the Society should have lost the services of two such most energetic and sincere teachers as Messrs. Marathe and Pradhan. The great esteem and respect in which they were held by the students has already been expressed by the students in their farewell-meeting. It is heard that a meeting of the Governing Body of the society is to be held shortly to consider the matter. May I suggest that in deciding these matters the Governing Body is deciding the future of the public institution and request them that they will consider the matter open-mindedly and with due respect to justice and fairplay?—Yours, etc.,

Dadar Nov. 21. One Interested.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since the development caused by the non-admission of Messrs. Marathe and Pradhain to life-membership of the Indian Education Society, Dadar, I was looking forward to an opportunity to express my views on the matter and to see the differences, if any, are repaired. I hear that the meetings of the Governing Body and the Council of the Indian Education Society are to be held on Tuesday the 26th, when the grave issues are going to be discussed once for all. The decision that the meetings will take on the matter in question will make or mar the interests of the Society. Messrs. Marathe and Pradhan, to my mind, were teachers that would to say the least have been most indispensible to the Society I know and the public knows too that both of them were sincere and zealous workers and would have left no stone unturned to promote the cause of the I. E. Society. In losing their services the management has lost the sympathy of the public in general and students in particular. Now or Never. The Council can yet mend matter if the question of prestige is not allowed to interfere with reason, justice and good sense.

I therefore, through these columns, appeal to sense of justice and fairplay of the members of the Council to see that matters are not precipitated and that the Society is not allowed to land into unjust litigation.

Will the Councillors look into this matter and decide the issue dispassionately?—Yours, etc.,

One who Knews.

"UNTOUCHABILITY AMONG PARSIS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The gentleman, Mr. T. M. Dabu, in your Tuesday's issue has dared to create from his own imagination 'a sect community' known as 'Nasesal' whom Parsis according to his opinion "consider untouchables."

Sir, there is absolutely no sect or community like Nasesals existing among the Parsis. But Nasesal is only a name given to a person who takes the profession of a corpse-bearer. A son of a Nasesal is never called a Nasesal, as a son of Mahar is called a Mahar among the Hindus.

Sir, the article written by the gentleman is not only absolutely groundless and absurd but it has brought the whole advanced Parsi community into disgrace and shame. He says that Nasesals are considered 'untouchables' and their children are not allowed to take the benefits of education. Not only that but he goes so far as to say that Nasesals have no access to the Agiaries or Atash Behram and in Ghambar (i.e. caste dinner) they are served separately.

Sir, the above arguments advanced by him are not only perfectly baseless and wrong but they are anti-Zoroastrian. Parsis have never considered Nasesals as 'untouchables'. Sir, they have as much right to enter the 'Agiaries' or 'Atash Behrams' as the high priests or the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat have. They are never served in 'Ghambars' separately. Their children have every right to take the benefits of education and I am in a position to say that there are doctors and lawyers at present in Bombay who are the sons of these Nasesals. Not only that but on the contrary their sons are encouraged and helped by the Parsi Panchayat and other Parsi Funds to take higher or secondary education. A Nasesal can sit in marriage or funeral ceremonies, with others with equal dignity and right. Sir, in up-country where there are no Nasesals, members of the dead person's family themselves carry the corpse, and that does not bring a person below his dignity. He also says that they are kept aloof from other members of the community by giving them separate houses to reside in. But this is not true, the main reason to give a separate residence at a certain place is to facilitate the Parsis to call them at the eleventh hour, and not that they are considered unfit to reside with other members of the community. And in conclusion I challenge Mr. Dabu to prove his statement.—Yours, etc.,

MINOO J. ENGINEER.

"THE TWO EXTREMES."

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read in your issue of the 22nd, your editorial remarks on the letter which I wrote to Pandit Motilal Nehru in reply to his invitation to attend the Conference at Allahabad. The position which I have taken in this matter from the very start is this, that Indian representatives should go to the Conference, and fight there for what they want, instead of making a fuss about conditions at this stage, which will only create difficulties and lead to divisions amongst us long prior to the Conference. India has been invited to meet British representatives at a Conference to evolve a popular constitution. Accept the invitation like bold patriotic men, who know what they want and are prepared to struggle for it. Meet the British representatives face to face, put your points and exert to secure them with courage and conviction. Don't sulk or anticipate events or create divisions amongst yourselves while the Conference is far away. If ultimately you don't get from the Conference what you want, come back, rejecting what is offered to you and continue your struggle.

This is my view. You may not share it, but I fail to see what is there of "inferiority complex" in it. I will pass by your cheap jibe about our "suffering under foreign rule for a century and half." If that is a failing, I am glad I share it with all my countrymen who resolutely refuse to indulge in heroic talk followed by no action.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

Lonavla, Nov. 23.

OILSEED TRADE AND INDIAN MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is now a well-known fact, that the oilseed trade is mostly patronised by few European firms and my friend Mr. Rathal Muljl Gandhi has done distinct service by bringing before the public, the present deplorable affairs of the seeds and wheat trade of India. Matters have now reached the stage when any delay in improvement is dangerous. The Indian Merchants' Chamber should take up the question in earnest and move the matter before the Fedtration of Indian Chambers of Commerce at its next session, lest we are likely to lose this huge trade which is second to cotton in this Presidency. The Grain Merchants' Association, which is the custodian of the grain and seeds trade in Bombay, must now awake from its slumber. It is most regrettable that the authorities have allowed much water to flow under the bridge. However, they should now better organise the present state of affairs and educate the minds of present merchants who are mostly ignorant with the western methods of business.

I on my part would suggest the following remedies for the better organisation of the business in this city:—

1 The present constitution of the Grain Merchant's Association must be changed. The Managing Committee, which is the soul, so to say, of the Association, must be made efficient. It so happens that the same members get elected to the Committee every year. The election is only in the name. The spirit of democracy should be introduced and chance must be given to others who may work with more zeal and efficiency and who know the trade in the new light.

2 The Seeds Traders' Association and the Grain Merchants' Association should be amalgamated and form a new body. The new body so formed will improve much the present condition which is going from bad to worse and will present a united front to the few exporters who have monopolised the business.

3 The Exchange banks should give more facilities. It is most lamentable that the others banks do not give any loans on seeds and grains.

4 Lastly railway freights and the Port Trust dues should be brought down to the level of pre-war times. Much of the oilseeds trade is directed to other ports like Okha, Bedi and Marmagua owing to the increased fecilities and lower charges there.

5. The improvements on the lines above stated will no doubt be conducive of bringing into the trade a fresh element from inland.—Yours, etc.,

KANAIYALAL M. SHETH.

MAGISTRATES' QUEER IDEAS ABOUT PUNISHMENT.

Society Needs Protection From Human Pests.

REVELATIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

"The year was marked by a very welcome fall under all important heads of crime, viz., reported, serious and true crime disposed of. There was also some improvement in the percentage of property recovered. The continued rise in non-cognisable crime is a disturbing feature in that it brings with it an increase of duty in the service of summonses. When, as was again the case this year, the Police had to be kept below strength to effect the necessary savings in the budget, a yearly increase of work of this character must be regarded with disquietude." Thus sums up the Inspector-General of Police one of the salient features of police administration in the Presidency proper for the year 1928.

Another outstanding feature of the year was the quasi-political agitation known as the Bardoli Satyagraha in the Surat District. This led to a campaign of civil disobedience which seriously interfered with all branches of the local administration with the result that the Police had to be reinforced from other districts and were called upon to undertake many unwonted duties. These they carried out with tact and patience of no mean order in the face of unpopularity of a most depressing character which refused them the purchase of the ordinary necessaries of life and denied them the hire of a roof over their heads. In spite of these difficulties the Police performed their duties loyally and efficiently and their services during this critical time are worthy of warm commendation.

COMMUNAL AFFRAYS.

The year was also marked by serious communal disturbances. This type of unrest shows no sign of diminution. At Godhra the increasing bitterness which had manifested itself for some time culminated on the 18th September in a serious outbreak of communal feeling. At Surat Hindu-Muslim rioting broke out during the Ganpati procession on the 28th September. At Samgamner in Ahmednagar District the Hanmant Jayanti car procession brought a renewal of the Hindu-Muslim trouble. At Nasik and at Khed in Ratnagiri District minor disturbances of a communal character took place. Tension continued to prevail at Sholapur where serious trouble had occurred in previous years but, owing very largely to the entertainment of a strong force of additional police, no serious breach of the peace took place, and hooliganism by one or the other party was kept in check.

Generally speaking, the political situation was quiet throughout the year, except for a certain amount of agitation arranged when the Simon Commission arrived in October last.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 110,850 as against 105,224 in 1927, an increase of 5,626 cases under all classes. The total cognizable cases dealt with by the Police 'suo motu' stood at 27,491, whereas those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 9,269 giving a total of 36,760 as against 38,735 in the preceding year—a decrease of 1,975 cases. The total non-cognizable crime stood at 74,090 as against 66,489 in 1927, an increase of 7,601 cases.

CASES OF SERIOUS CRIMES.

The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime were murders 348 against 342 in the preceding year; attempts at murder and culpable homicides 151 against 116; dacoities 150 against 164; robberies 430 against 524; house-breaking 5,141 against 5,681; thefts (including cattle thefts) 8,110 against 8,494; receiving stolen property 386 against 407. The figures show an appreciable decrease of 1,012 cases as compared with the figures for 1927. The only type of crime showing an increase is that relating to offences against the human body. Under this head there was an increase of 41 cases over the last year and the Districts of Kaira, Surat, Ahmednagar, Satara and Belgaum chiefly contributed to this increase.

The total number of cognizable police cases for disposal was 32,507 against 33,842 in the preceding year. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,682 as against 5,955 in 1927. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 17.47 against 17.59 in the previous year. Of the excluded cases mentioned above, 837 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 810 in 1927. The total amount of compensation awarded for vexatious complaints was Rs. 5,252 as against Rs. 3,103 in the year before.

Four thousand and ninety-three cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight in the previous year. Eliminating 'excluded' and 'pending' cases the real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 22,654 cases as against 23,080 in 1927.

UNDETECTED CASES.

The total number of undetected cases was 7,064 against 7,185. Out of 14,629 cases decided by trial, 13,584 ended in conviction as against 14,199 out of 15,067 cases tried in 1927. Thus the percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 92.85 against 94.23 under all classes and 90.02 as against 91.56 under the Indian Penal Code. The cases before the Sessions Courts were 759. Of these 629 were tried and 463 ended in conviction. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74.40.

The total number of offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 7,694 against 8,174 in 1927. Of the 7,694 cases, 6,634 were brought to trial ending in the conviction of 6,375. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 96.09 against 97.47 in 192..

The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police was 9,269 against 9,516. Of these 5,404 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 58.30 to cases tried.

Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 66,489 in 1927 to 74,090 in the year under report. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before courts was 118,493 as against 109,053 in 1927. 7,195 persons were discharged without trial, 81,590 were tried of whom 53,454 were convicted and 28,136 were discharged or acquitted. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts was 65.51 and 45.11 respectively.

The value of property stolen during 1928 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10.46 lakhs against Rs. 10.20 lakhs. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2.85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.12 lakhs in 1927. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 38.37 against 38.09 in the previous year.

The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections dropped from 1,572 to 1,388, a decrease of 184. During the year 3,227 out of 17,993 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 892 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 2,730, 18,482 and 740 respectively in 1927.

MAGISTRATES' FALLACIES.

"The short sentences which are more often than not meted out to these pests serve no useful purpose", says the Inspector-General. "It appears to be a common idea among Magistrates that the amount of punishment should be measured by the value of property stolen. If a pick-pocket acquires only Rs. 5 he gets a light sentence. If he happens to hit on a packet of jewels in someone's pocket his sentence is heavier. This takes no account of the fact that an habitual of this type lives by preying on society and it is only a bit of luck that he is caught on an occasion when the proceeds of his offence are small. The public needs to be protected from such people by their being put away for as long as possible."

"The situation as regards the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police has eased somewhat in the last three years", continues the Inspector-General. "The very heavy increases of twelve and thirteen thousand which took place in 1924 and 1925 and evoked comment in the annual reports for those years were followed by a slight fall in 1926 and the last two years have shown only a moderate increase of about 5,000 each year."

MOTOR TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

"The general control of public motor traffic throughout the Presidency is a problem calling for early solution. At present each district has its own particular fancies in the shape of local regulations relating to details in amplification of the Public Motor Vehiclec rules. These may in some cases be necessary, but these variations do not tend to smooth the path either of the enterprising owner who wishes to ply his buses for hire in different districts or for the agents of the motor trade who have to vary their goods according to local official requirements. Again, the provision of adequate and convenient stands for public buses in some of the more populous towns is a matter which calls for early attention. More road patrols properly equipped to supervise and control running traffic are also urgently required."

The total strength of the Police was 710 officers and 17,357 men as against 704 and 17,305 in the year before. The total cost of the Police including the Railways in the Presidency proper and inclusive of the clerical staff for the financial year 1928-29 was Rs. 96,05,114 as against Rs. 96,59,429 in 1927-28 —a net decrease of Rs. 54,315.

The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 4.57 square miles, 2.38 railway miles, 821 persons and 1.51 cognizable crime investigated, as against 1 to 4.60 square miles, 2.30 railway miles, 820 persons and 1.56 cognizable crime investigated in the year before. In England and Wales the proportion was 1 policeman to 1.00 square miles and 648 persons for the year 1927. In Scotland, however, the proportion worked out to 1 policeman to 4.37 square miles, and 750 persons for the same year, i.e., 1927.

CO-OPERATIVE INVESTMENT SOCIETIES.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The organization of Co-operative Societies in the City and elsewhere for the benefit of poorer people who have no means of investing their small savings in securities, whose denomination is too large for their means, has been engaging the attention of many an enthusiastic co-operator. The success of such investment societies obviously depends on the returns which first-class securities, such as debentures, shares and stock of Public Utility Companies, Water Works, Railways, Iron Works, etc. would bring to the investor. Any unforeseen event, e.g., the recent suudden collapse of the Hatry Groups would at once determine the success and life of such societies. The following paragraph from the "Economist" on the working of the First Co-operative Investment Trust will, therefore, be found interesting to the co-operative enthusiasts:—

"First Co-operative Investment—The Report of the First Co-operative Investment Trust, of which Mr. Emil Davies is Chairman, for the half-year ended July 31st, declares that the market valuation of its investments shows a depreciation in its book value which is more than covered by the reserves and carry-forward. The balance sheet discloses an investment reserve of £40,000 and an entrance fee reserve of £38,202, making with the carry-forward a total of £89,076. The investments at cost amounted to £1,945,387, and the valuation at middle market prices for unquoted securities and at the directors' own valuation for unquoted securities came to £1,855,091, a depreciation of 87,296. Thus the First Co-operative had a safety margin of only £1,780. This was at July 31st, and since that date the depreciation in Stock Exchange Securities, in consequence of Hatry collapse and the rise in Bank rate has been much more severe. Moreover, the First Co-operative may have suffered more than most trust companies seeing that its list of investments at January 31st showed the following holdings in Hatry companies—5,000 shares of £1 in Corporation and General Securities, 15,000 shares of £1 in Oak Investment Corporation, and 2,700 shares of 10s. in Retail Trade securities. The first two companies are now in process of liquidation. It must be clear that the reserves of the First Co-operative cannot cover at the present moment the depreciation on its investments, and if the directors followed the usual practice of valuing their quoted securities at selling market prices, the position would appear appreciably worse. Why the chairman does not take the precaution of reducing the rate of dividend—the maintenance of which, from the outset, at 7 per cent. has not been without effect on the process of building up adequate investment reserves is not clear to many who would like to see the "small man's" investment trust in an unquestionably strong financial postiion. The directors state that although the interim dividend is 3 per cent. it is their intention to make the larger distribution after the end of the financial year, making 7 per cent. for the year. Shareholders will look for the next report with more than customary interest in view of the present condition of the stocks markets."

In the light of the above extract and especially as the times are very bad due to the abnormal trade depression prevailing in this country for a long time, will it be advisable at present or in the near future to start such co-operative investment trusts in the City, and in the other towns of the Presidency? This is a question which may well be considered by the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. The subject is of the utmost importance to co-operators and should be dealt with fully and carefully before any schemes of co-operative investment is considered and organization of societies contemplated. Academic discussions do not carry us very far in the practical consideration of a question like this; it must be remembered that in schemes of this nature where poor man's moneys are involved we must consider very carefully before we blindly seek to imitate Western Organizations, the local trade conditions, the present and future state of our principal industries, the Government policy in regard to the exchange ratio, and such other kindred factors which govern the rise and fall in the prices of secul rities as also the limitations of the Co-operative Societies' Act.—Yours, etc.,

Santa Cruz, Nov. 19. MADANLAL H. VAKIL.

"SCIENCE AND RELIGION."

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o The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read Mr. J. D. Jenkins' letter in your issue of the 3rd instant, but I am sorry I cannot deal with the irrelevant questions he raises. In my last article stated that these columns would not be closed to any person who would like to answer the following four questions:—

(1) Whether the verdict of Geology regarding the age of the Earth, the Creation, the Age of Man or the Antiquity of Man can be disputed. If not, how can the Christian Churches honestly continue to teach the dogmas of Redemption, the Atonment, etc.?

(2) Why was the Catholic Church against the Copernician theory? Was it not because the Catholic religion is based on the Mosaic Cosmogong?

(3) What explanation can be iven regarding the prediction of esus that the end of the world was going to take place during he life-time of the people he was addressing, and on that occasion the Sun, the Moon and the Stars would fall on Earth?

(4) Can it be denied that God was fond of flesh and blood; that he liked sacrifices, and that he required the blood of his own son (himself) to wash away the sin of the world and to appease himself? Has this a barbaric origin or not?

If Mr. Jenkins will only confine himself to these questions I shall be glad to answer him; but not on incoherent questions involving politics, economics, mysticism, etc.

Regarding his reference to the alleged "frauds and forgeries" that the late Professor Haeckel was accused of by his religious enemies, I refer him to my article published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 29th of September last: "Professor Haeckel and His Works", wherein I explained the misunderstanding which gave rise to this accusation. Mr. Jenkins may also consult Professor W. Bolsche's "Life of Haeckel and His Works" or the Answer of Professor Haeckel, himself, to the "Falsehoods of the Jesuits", Truthseeker, New York. Had Mr. Jenkins done this he would, probably, not have repeated this absurd accusation.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly grant me a little space in your highly esteemed newspaper. It is with reference to St. Xavier's College coming association that I want to write a few words.

For the last 17 years we have been celebrating Hindu-Muslim gathering. This year, on account of a petty quarrel between the Secretaries of the two Associations at the last gathering, both the Associations have separated for that purpose; and the gathering of the Hindu Association is to take place on the 28th instant I am really pained to see these College students arranging their gatherings on communal basis. I sincerely wish them all to unite and celebrate a gathering on a larger scale.

If we, who are on the threshold of our life and who are the citizens of to-morrow, quarrel on such petty affairs and break off the time-old conventions in these days, when unity is most needed, how are we going to proceed in life? And if we, the so-called educated element of our country, if we quarrel, what more can we expect from the uneducated masses? So can't we forego such matters? When people are trying for the "Universal Brotherhood," ought we to show such narrow-mindedness on our part? So I appeal again to my Hindu and Muslim Collegians to co-operate with one another, and take also Parsis and Christians if they are willing to join; and, especially to the Hindu Association Secretaries to cancel this gathering, and if not, to all my Hindu brethren not to co-operate with it. —Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO FEELS.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Unity amongst the two great nations inhabiting India, namely, the Hindus and the Mussalmans, has always been regarded as the key to responsible Government in this country. But the recent announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy has once again brought into prominence the right understanding of the problems upon which depends the achievement of the results which we so ardently desire. Even now if we fail to tackle the problem in right earnest and do not come to some practical understanding on vital questions, before the Conference is held, we will not only prove ourselves unworthy of any advance in our political rights and status but will also become a laughing stock of the whole world.

The signatures of a few Mussalmans, which Pandit Motilal Nehru has been able to secure for his manifesto cannot in any sense, be considered as a manifestation of a a united front. Past experience has fully demonstrated the futility of Unity Conference, they lead only to accentuate the feelings. Mr. Baldwin is perfectly right in thinking that what usually happens is that bores and cranks assume control on these occasions and there is a wearisome repetition of the grievances and panaceas of persons who are in no way representative of the rank and file. What I imagine would really serve the purpose, is to bring together not more than half a dozen soberminded representatives of both the nations, who can command the confidence of their co-religionists. They should sit with the idea of saving the honour of the Motherland and not in a spirit of nigardly bargaining. Extremes can never meet, and the folly of trying to make possible what is really impossible should not be repeated. Shelter should not be taken behind what is alleged to be the public opinion. The masses in India surely have got no political ideas and opinions, it is the aspiring leader who incites feelings, in order to win popularity, and gives vent to his own ideas in the name of an indifferent and innocent people. You did not consult, what you call the public when you issued a manifesto on the Viceroy's announcement. If you are really sanguine to attain responsible Government suitable to the conditions prevailing in this country, do not make a fuss of our feuds and differences, but come to a reasonable settlement in a generous mood. Our demands at the Round Table Conference must be unanimous and our case before the British Cabinet must be argued in the same strain. It is a pity that Mrs. Naidu, that great peacemaker of India, is leaving the country at this juncture. In her absence Mahatma Gandhi seems to be the only proper person to issue invitations. With his vast knowledge of the country and its people it should not be difficult for the Mahatma to lay his finger on the right person. I hope the suggestion will be received in the spirit in which it is made and earnest and prompt action will be taken to give effect to it.—Yours, etc.,

Moradabad, Nov. 21. MD. YAKUB, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly.

"INDO-BRITISH MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May we use the columns of your esteemed paper to draw attention to the work of "The Indo-British Mutual Welfare League", a non-political and non-sectarian organisation of Indian and British men and women in London, linked together for greater friendship and mutual service. The Aims and Objects of the League, as set out in its official leaflet are as follows:—

1. To promote a closer friendship between India and Britain through mutual understanding and service.
2. To help existing organisations in their work of social development.
3. To provide a bureau where accurate information on India may be obtained.
4. To assist Indian visitors to become acquainted with welfare work in Britain.
5. To hold lectures and conferences on social subjects of interest to Britishers and Indians.
6. To raise a Scholarship Fund for students.

Recent events have awakened considerable British interest in Indian problems, resulting in the growth of several societies and committees desirous of helping India on her path of social progress. The League as a strong central unit is endeavouring to affiliate all such existing organisations and has on its Committee representatives from the Women's Indian Association (Mrs. D. Jinarajadasa), British Commonwealth League (Mrs. Rama Rau), Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association for the spread of Women's Institutes (Mrs. Matthai), the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Y. M. C. A. (Mrs. M. Palit), etc.

The spirit animating the League is one of mutual responsibility with a willingness to learn rather than a wish to dictate.

In placing these facts and avenues for co-operation before your public, we invite response from your readers and would welcome any suggestions and criticisms.—Yours etc.,

EMILY LUTYENS, Chairman.
Mrs. HANNAH SEN, Jt. Secretary.

Lyceum Club, 138, Piccadilly, London. Nov. 6.

BUST OF LOK. TILAK

BY

V. V. WAGH

SCULPTOR

21, Chowpaty Sea Face. BOMBAY 7

Lok. Tilak gave special sittings to Mr. Wagh in the interest of the public. He was so pleased with this bust that he ordered a marble bust for his sons.

The Poona City Municipality invited models from all sculptors and having selected this bust as the best likeness, placed with Mr. Wagh the order for the life size marble statue of Lok. Tilak to be seen in the Reay Market, Poona.

About the statue, Lokmanya's son the late Mr. S. B. Tilak writes: "The figure is superb, imposing and truly life-like and is an ideal personification of the indomitable spirit of the late Lokmanya."

Pandit Malaviya:—
"I admire the extremely good likeness which Mr. Wagh has reproduced in the statue of the late Lok. Tilak."

Dr. Annie Beasant:—
"Mr. Wagh's bust of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness."

The statue of Lok. Tilak erected in Nagpur was executed by Mr. Wagh.

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PEACE WITH INDIA.

Don't Wait For "Proprieties Of Etiquette."

MR. BRAILSFORD'S WARNING TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Ten days ago India was facing the prospect of a national rebellion, waged without arms, for the attainment of absolute independence. To-day, with the exception of a few embittered groups, India, in a mood of generosity and confidence, is preparing to discuss with us her evolution towards the Dominion Status. Rarely in history has the publicaion of an official document brought about in a people's temper a change so rapid and complete. The threat of rebellion has passed: a prospect of happy and amicable development opens before us. That is the justification for the bold course which Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin, acting in close concert, have taken. They have won the trust of India: they have merited, by their courage and insight in a moment of extreme difficulty, the gratitude of their own countrymen.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE."

The danger of rebellion is over, but we shall fail to understand what Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin have done for us unless we can form in our minds a vivid picture of the prospect. For a week every newspaper in this country has been discussing India and the Viceroy's Declaration. With only one exception, there has been, over this central fact, a conspiracy of silence. Is it pride, or shame, or the mere lack of imagination which accounts for this disciplined forgetfulness? Yet without this central fact the moving page of Indian history is unintelligible.

Last year, at its annual meeting, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution which declared that unless the status of a Dominion were conferred upon India within the present year it would proclaim the duty of "civil disobedience," and wage its campaign of passive resistance to every form of British authority until absolute independence has been won. Mr Gandhi, whose word can raise the least lettered of the masses of India to unflinching and devoted obedience, was ready to lead the struggle. It would have meant the boycotting of our courts and schools, a passive resistance to all measures of hygiene and police, and in some districts, at least, a refusal to pay taxes.

One need not debate whether India had justification for this extreme measure. Nor need one assume that the Congree Party is strong enough to make its protest universal, and to persist in it through months and years. It has had conspicuus successes in the past, notably in its resistance to the land tax in a district of Bombay, and it has had conspicuous failures. Certainly, it is strong enough to embarrass the Administration. The gaols would have been crowded with the leaders of the people. A gulf, which might never close again, would have opened between the Indian nation and its rulers. The struggle for separation, once it had begun, would have rendered any future compromise difficult. Mr. Gandhi would have forbidden violence, but in the passion of the contest rioting must sooner or later have broken out. We should have been fortunate if no fresh Amritsar had stained our record. The failure of the movement, might only have meant that the younger generation would have turned from passive protest to armed violence.

But even if one disregards these more tragic probabilities, at least the attempt, by an organisation which represents the majority of politically-minded Indians, to end British rule by passive resistance would have checked all constitutional progress. It would have been folly to waste any further time over the Simon Report. One could not impose instalments of reform upon a nation which had thrown off allegiance to our flag. Even if the effort had ended in early and admitted failure it would have poisoned the atmosphere for reasonable debate.

DESTINY'S TIME TABLE.

The case which Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead have made against this declaration that the Dominion Status is the goal of British policy in India is not openly directed against its terms. They cannot repudiate its promise, for each of them, during his tenure of office reneated it. Their case is that no declaration of policy ought to have been made without the approval of the Simon Commission or until it had reported. This objection might have had weight if the Declaration had laid down a novel policy. It is, in fact, a repetition of an undertaking which the Simon Commission was bound to accept as the basis of its own work. To have waited until its Report could be published would have been to condemn it to failure.

The time-table of destiny does not wait for these proprieties of etiquette. The Indian National Congress meets at Christmas. The Simon Report cannot be ready before May. In this interval of four or five mnths India would have become involved in the passions of an absorbing and dramatic struggle, and if the Congress Party had paused for a moment to read the document it would only have been to reject it with contempt.

There were two considerations which Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn had to weigh—the orderly government of India and the future of the constitutional progress. For order they, and the alone, are responsible. They and not the Simon Commission, would have had to cope with this rebellion—a revolt, led by men whom India reveres and follows—against all authority. If by any removal of misunderstandings, if by any display of goodwill, they could banish this menace, it was their first duty to make the attempt. Here alone they had sufficient ground for action, and there remained only a narrow margin of eight weeks.

On the second ground the case is equally clear. One does not wish to recall unnecessarily the controversies over the appointment of the Simon Commission. It was so managed by Lord Birkenhead that Indians saw in the nomination of this exclusively English body to inquire into India's fitness to govern herself a premedited insult. The attempts which were made to repair the mistake failed to placate the majority of political India. It is true that a considerable minority, including many able men of the older generation, did consent to give evidence before it, and to take part in the work of the Central Committee which is to discuss its findings. But the boycott of the main body was never broken, and even without the complication of "civil disobedience," the ears of the younger generation and of the Hindu majority were closed against anything which Sir John Simn and his colleagues might have proposed.

That was so clear that Sir John Simon himself took the initiative in proposing a new procedure. On the plea that the Native States could not be ignored, he suggested precisely that kind of consultation which Indians had always demanded, when they called for a "Round Table Conference." Opinion in this country has oddly inverted the relative importance of the two concessions. To repeat the promise of Dominion Status was important and necessary.

But the first essential was to recognise India's right to take part in the determination of her own future. Once that is conceded, India has no further reason to resent he action of Parliament in sending six of its own members to study its problems. It would be unwise for either side to provoke a debate over the ultimate right of self-determination. Indians will not admit a claim from Parliament to shape their destinies from Westminster. Parliament will not renuonce its responsibility for what may happen in India. What is clear is, that if India is to move happily and peacefully to the goal of full self-government, the steps in her progress must be taken, after frank deliberation in common, by both together. That is what the promised Conference concedes, and it is because India so understands it, that the leaders of the Congress Party have welcomed the Declaration in a friendly, if guarded, manifesto. It must be upon the agreed recommendations which issue from this joint Conference that Parliament will base its legislation for the next stages of India's advance.

THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

It is accurate to say that there is nothing new in the promise of Dominion Status. It dates from 1817, and it has been often renewed—more often than should have been necessary. One should not require to repeat promises which one is obviously fulfilling. But old as the promise is, its repetition at this moment does mean something actual. It must mean that both parties will enter the joint Conference with the determination to give it effect. No reasonable man supposes that India could begin next year to work a Constitution of the Australian type.

A further period of transition is inevitable. But it should be possible to define the stages of this preparatory period in such a way that India's progress shall march by natural and inevitable steps. It must not seem to depend on the favourable opinion of an English Commission of Inquiry. Nor should it depend on the volume and fury of a popular agitation. There must be guarantees for the speedy Indianisation of the services, and for the gradual withdrawal of such safeguards as may seem necessary in the earlly years.

HONOUR AND DUTY.

It is believed that the Simon Commission will favour, above all, an advance in the autonomy of the provinces. It would be folly to belittle that India is a land on a Continental scale, and any workable Constitution must provide for a high degree of decentralisation. To attain responsible government in the provinces will be an immense advance. But for a nation conscious of itself that is not enough. We dare not postpone some immediate advance in the structure of the Central Government.

The events of this week have revealed the perils which a Minority Government runs. It would have been piquant to analyse the embarrassed attitudes of Mr. Baldwin, who first gave his tentative approval, then withdrew it under pressure from Lord Birkenhead, and finally had to assert himself against Lord Rothermer's demand for his deposition.

Amid these singular manoeuvres in which the bureaucratic pride of ex-Viceroys mingles with the jealousies of parties and cliques, Mr. Ben has calmly followed the course of honour and duty. He took a great risk at Westminster to avoid an infinitely graver danger in India. Fortunately the opinion even of the British community in India is behind him, and his policy is already vindicated by ts fruits. He may have even graver difficulties to surmount in the future. The courage which he has shown in this severe trial gives the promise that he may win for his reward the lasting loyalty of a free India.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

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TO-DAY.

Dr. Zimmermann's lecture on God, Kama Institute, 6, Ravelin Street, Fort, 6 p.m.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 2-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Engagements Column.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.—At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in October last was 830, males being 730 and 159 females.

BAND AT COWPATTY BAND-STAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn G.I.P. Ry. Regt., A.F.I. will play the programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.—The total attendance was 3499, out of which 2294 were males, and 1155 were females; 87 cases were operated. The average daily attendance was 129, during 27 working days of the month.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Wednesday (the 27th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Peoples' Jinna Hall, regarding Working Committee's Resolution on the Viceroyal Announcement and the Delhi Manifesto.

LECTURE ON RELIGION.—Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy of Yale University, will address a public meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Thursday (28th inst.) at 9-30 p.m., on "Can we still believe in Religion?" when Mr. W. H. Neilson will preside.

STAR CAMP AT BENARES.—A prominent member of the Theosophical Society will read a verbatim report privately taken of Mr. J. Krishnamurti's Talks at the last "Star Camp" at Benares, at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Grenon Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A clinical meeting of the members of B. M. Union, will be held at Alice Building, Union Office, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), when discussion on "A brief review of Aetiology and Treatment of Pernicious Anemia" will be resumed; and also some interesting X-Ray plates will be shown. Members wishing to demonstrate their own cases are also requested to bring them.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.—In addition to the courses in Sewing and Cutting, a graduated Course in Embroidery and Needle Work covering a period of a year and a half has been drawn up in consultation with experts by the Mahila Mandal (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay), Parel. Recently the students in the Junior Course in Embroidery and Needle Work were examined and the following students were declared sucessful in order of merit:—

1. Miss Majubai Benjamin, 2. Miss Simabai Mozes, 3. Miss Elizabeth Jojaf, 4. Miss Salubai Desai, 5. Miss Mozelbai Aptekar, 6. Miss Jaijee Framji, 7. Miss Esterbai Jacob, 8. Miss Elizabeth Ezekiel, 9. Miss Kamalabai Ajinkya, 10. Miss Bathsebabai Solomon, 11. Mrs. Kamalabai Kulkarni, 12. Mrs. M. Solomon, 13. Miss Segulabai Mozes, 14. Miss Gulabbai Vasudeo, 15. Miss Elizabeth Benjamin, 16. Mrs. Indirabai Savardekar, 17. Miss Vijayabai Dabholkar.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Annual General Meeting of the A. Ward D.C.C. will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. at 21, Dalal Street, Bombay, to elect office-bearers and other business allowed by the President. Nominations are invited for electing two Delegates for the Indian National Congress at Lahore. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Committee should reach the Committee Office at 21, Dalal Street, till 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) In case of contest poll will be taken on Tuesday (the 26th inst.) in the Committee's Office between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY."

—:o:—

DELIGHTFUL PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Puccini's ever popular and delightful opera Madame Butterfly was played to an enthusiastic and appreciative audience at the Royal Opera on Saturday night.

This beautiful work was a welcome change from those hitherto played as it took one away from the sombre atmosphere of the West to the gorgeous and fantastic East.

The story is too well-known to need recapitulation. It is said to have impressed Puccini so much that he composed for it some of his finest music, which has certainly captured the atmosphere of "Sunrise Land." Against an effective back-ground of Japanese scenery, cherry and bright costumes and pretty maidens, Signorina Ferrari in the name part, made a "petit" and demure little Butterfly. Her acting throughout evoked the highest praise, and perhaps she sacrificed more of the singing required for this exacting role to gain dramatic effect. Although the possessor of a resonant and beautiful soprano, she was somewhat subdued particularly in the exquisite love duet in the first act. Nevertheless hers was a pleasing performance.

The role of Lieut. Pinkerton, the carefree American seaman, was admirably played by Signor Tumminello. He sang with fine feeling and brought out all the dramatic points by his excellent acting.

To Signor Casarosa was given the part of Sharpless, the American Consul. This gentleman is the possessor of a powerful baritone and has an easy and graceful manner on the stage. With these gifts he certainly made the most of the sympathetic Consul's part.

The other minor parts were adequately filled and played. Maestro Ceccarelli wielded the conductor's baton in his usually efficient manner.

The fine effect that this capable conductor strove to produce in the indescribably beautiful "Waiting Motive" was to a certain extent spoilt by the persistent hooting of motor-cars. The police would do well to restrain motorists from using their horns excessively while passing the Opera House during a performance.

To-night Carpi's Italian Opera play Tales of Hoffmann for the first time in Bombay. It is believed that most of the Principals take part in this production. Knowing the excellent vocal and histrionic talents of all these artists, to-night's performance should draw a crowded house.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION:—Under the auspices of the Union, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, O.B.E., of the Y. W. C. A. World Committee will address the members of the union, at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatti, on Wednesday (27th inst.) at 5-30 p.m., on "The Growth of Industrialism and our Responsibility." The lecture is open to the public.

M. Clemenceau Dead.

(Continued from Page. 1.)

an example of what resolute Government with clear aims can achieve when the man at the helm takes courage in both his hands.

WIN-THE-WAR SPIRIT.

The army demanded more men and Clemenceau who had declared that his war aim was to conquer lost no time in getting them. He immediately announced that 1919 class mould at once be called to the colours and that two classes of released conscripts would have to be again pressed into active service to carry out depressive works planned by G. H. Q. A rigorous comb-out of all Government offices to release men for active service, heavy increases in taxation, and a number of decrees restricting consumption of food-stuffs, closing of shops and suspending manufacture of certain articles of luxury were clear evidences to show that Clemenceau meant to win the war. The indomitable courage and confidence in his own ability earned the title of Pere la Victoire who had not only to look after the successful carrying out of the plans in the trenches but had to fight the extremist section of both the Socialist and the Syndicalist Parties in the Chamber who redoubled ther opposition to Clemenceau with every reverse of the French Army at the front. By June in view of the imminent danger of attack on Paris the Department of Seine was declared within Army Zone and there was general despondency both in the civil population and the army. But in the darkest hour Clemenceau never lost faith in his own self and the visible indication of this spirit of optimism was evidenced when the great French counter-offensive broke in mid-July. From that time to the signing of the Armistice the history of France was written by the triumphant armies of France sweeping the Germans out of the country ending in the justification of Clemenceau policy for fighting the war to a finish.

PEACE CONFERENCE AND CLEMENCEAU.

But though he was hailed as the Pere la Victoire and the Strong Man of France during the war, opposition to Clemenceau increased soon after the signing of peace owing to the attacks from the Radical and Socialist's quarters who did not consider him good for negotiating for peace that would settle the future of the world. But such was his popularity with Mass mind that beyond creating a ripple on the political surface Clemenceau was unaffected by these attacks and refused to believe that any one else except the hands that forged the victory were capable of signing the peace. In spite of all manoevres and intrigue both in the Chamber and in the press Clemenceau refused to drawn in any further beyond stating that in this peace negotiations he would pursue the policy of preserving alliance with these Four Great Powers and obtain satisfaction for every just claim of France. The division figures gave Clemenceau Ministry a vote of confidence by 398 to 93 a signal triumph of the "Strong Man's" Policy.

But his opponents kept up the fight and taking advantage of President Wilson's presence in France pointed out the two poles asunder these two peace negotiators were for Clemenceau never made a secret of his attitude towards the League of Nations. Instead of nominating as he was urged to do eminent politician to peace delegation, he chose his own collaborators at the Conference from his own Ministry. On many occasions during the Peace Conference when a point which he considered vital to France was at stake he threatened to resign rather than accept the suggested compromise.

His work in the Peace Conference was abruptly stopped as a result of an attempt on his life by a French anarchist Emile Cottin. The text of the Peace Treaty elicited violent criticism in the Chamber but the opposition had failed to upset Government on economic grounds they thought it impossible to do so on Peace Treaty. The House "accepted" the idea that Clemenceau should remain in powed "to make" the elections. The New Chamber met on December 8, Clemenceau was narrowly defeated for Presidency. M. Deschanel getting the victory. Clemenceau placed the resignation of his Ministry in the hands of the President and retired into private life. Later on he paid a visit to India and Egypt in the course of his travel to the East.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary of the above Hospital announces the further donations amounting to Rs. 2,310 towards the funds of the Institution, from which donations of Rs. 100 and over are given below:—

Bai Khurshedbanoo C. Rustomji, in pious memory of her husband, the late Khan Bahadur Cawashaw Rustomji (For the Endowment Fund) Rs. 1001, Dr. F. R. Parakh, to endow a scholarship for the benefit of the nurses of the Hospital, in the name of his father, the late Mr. Ratanshaw Ardeshir Parakh (For the Endowment Fund) Rs. 1000, Bai Jaijee D. Shroff, in pious memory of her husband, the late Seth Dossabhoy Sorabjee Shroff, as a mark of appreciation for very useful services rendered to the deceased, during his stay at the Hospital Rs. 500, Bai Bachoobai Naoroji Batliwalla, in memory of her daughter, the late Bai Ratanbai Rustomjee Parakh and son the late Mr. Nadershaw Rustomji Parakh (For the Endowment Fund) Rs. 300, Anonymous, for treating a patient free of charge at the Hospital Rs. 100, Bai Maneckbai Pirojshaw B. Jijibhoy, in pious memory of the 16th anniversary of her husband, late Mr. Pirojshaw Bomanjee Jijibhoy (sent direct to the Parsi Panchayet) Rs. 100,

"UNTOUCHABLES" AND TEMPLE ENTRY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

ciety and religion. They should all translate their spirit of revolt into action by joining the cause of the suppressed classes which is the cause of Hinduism too. It is also suggested that side by side legal steps should be taken to estabish the claim of all classes of Hindus, which include the "Untouchables" also, to worship in the temples. In the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly an attempt should be made to move this question. Much depends upon Bombay now; Bombay's success in this great attempt will be India's success. Will Bombay lag behind? The whole country will wait and watch

TRADE UNIONISTS AS MARKED MEN.

Mr. Joshi On Victimisation In G. I. P. Railway

At the sitting of the Whitley Committee, replying to Mr. N. M. Joshi Mr. S. C. Joshi said that direct recruitment by employers was preferable to the present system of recruitment of crews through middlemen.

Q.—Even under direct recruitment there is room for corruption and bribery.

A.—So far as the shipping office is concerned, I can say there is no corruption.

Q.—If we abolish brokers there will be less chance of corruption so far as recruitment of seamen is concerned.

A.—It will be more satisfactory, if we eliminate the middleman.

Witness, proceeding, agreed that recruitment through a special officer would be better than direct recruitment. The duty of a broker at present was merely confined to assisting shipping companies by supplying men. It was a matter to be seen whether recruitment would be satisfactory without a broker.

Q.—Suppose a co-operative credit society is formed by the seamen themselves. Do you not think that the society will be a better means of making advances than the broker himself?

Witness replied that if a society undertook that task, it would have to be responsible for the desertion of men.

NO BETTER THAN PARASITES.

Mr. Joshi wished to know if it was a fact that crews were brought to Bombay from Calcutta on lower rates of wages than prevailing in Bombay. Witness replied that crews were brought from Calcutta but he did not know whether it was for lowering the wages of seamen here.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: The Indian seamen have asked for the establishment of a State employment bureau for recruitment and for purity of service. The existing brokers are no better than parasites and must be completely abolished. What have you got to say to these representations of seamen to Government and the shipping companies?

Witness did not reply.

Mr. Robottom, proceeding, admitted that no housing accommodation was made by the shipping companies for seamen. He did not agree that the men often suffered from diseases and that no medical assistance was given to them. Witness thought the seamen were generally healthy while on shore.

Q.—The seamen have no sailors' home, no education, no training school, no recreation grounds. Have you done anything to improve their conditions?

A.—There is a scheme under consideration of our committee for the construction of a musafarkhana for Indian seamen.

Q.—Have you collected any funds towards that scheme?

A.—We have got some money.

WANTED INVESTIGATING OFFICERS.

Messrs. S. C. Joshi and P. S. Bakhale representatives of the G. I. P. Railway staff union, were next examined.

Replying to the chairman, Mr. Joshi said that his union was started in 1921 and had a membership of 5,700. There was another union of G. I. P. workers known as the G. I. P. Railway men's union. Efforts had been made to amalgamate the two unions but without success. There was a fundamental difference in the policy of the two unions. His own union was for avoiding strikes as far as possible while the other union believed only in direct action. Mr. Joshi said his union had been recognised by the railway authorities and he had free access to the Agent to discuss the grievances of the workers with him. He had been successful in some of his representations to the Agent but on important questions like dismissal of staff his representations were not considered.

Mr. Joshi, proceeding, advocated the appointment of investigating officers in all departments in the same way as in the workshops and expressed the view that if such officers were appointed many minor questions could be settled without going to the higher authorities.

MEN CAN'T BE CONTROLLED.

Sir Alexander Murray asked whether the desire of witnesses was that the railway authorities and the Railway Board should consider the grievances of the men sympathetically and that the commission should make certain recommendations in that behalf. Sir Alexander presumed that they would in the meanwhile not excite the workers under their control.

Mr. Joshi replied that the men could not be kept under control. The situation was going from bad to worse every day.

Q.—We were told by the Railway Board that the average increase in wages to railway workers was over 124 per cent. than it was in 1914. Have you anything to put before us that the estimate made by the Railway Board was wrong?

A.—I think the increase includes the pay of the officers also. So far as I know there was a mass meeting of railway workmen at Manmad in 1919 and an agreement was arrived at by which the pay of the workers was increased by 50 per cent.

Replying to Mr. John Cliff, witness stated that the G. I. P. Railway had instituted Staff Councils. The constitution of the councils was so defective that the representatives had no voice on important questions affecting the workers. They could not discuss questions such as reduction of working hours or increase in pay.

Mr. Joshi told Col. Gidney, Assistant Commissioner, that the officers of the Railway were in many cases hostile to the Union. Men who were members of the union or took active part in its work were marked and were in fear of victimisation.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1929.

THE G. O. M. OF FRANCE.

—:o:—

With the death of George Clemenceau closes a career whose achievements are writ large not only on the page of French political history, but also on the history of Europe. If this indomitable spirit, gifted with extraordinary powers of speech and pen, had elected forty years ago not to be dominated by the engrossing idea that his country was always in danger of being attacked "from the other side of the Rhine" the course of modern European history would have undergone considerable change. But ever since his entry into politics in 1871, when he was elected as a Radical to the National Assembly, Clemenceau had one great object in view, to make his country invulnerable against attack from the Teutonic side. His life-long advocacy of the doctrine that France must be great and mighty as a military power, that she must have colonial possessions for her economic and political advantage and that her position as the premier Power on the Continent must be always secure, was due to his bitter impressions as a young man of the humiliation she suffered at the hands of Germany after the war of 1871. Even at that dark hour of defeat Clemenceau, the young and passionate Radical, voted against the peace preliminaries.

His entrance into French politics synchronised with the period when all over Europe ideas of "social democracy" were passionately preached. The young doctor preached them with enthusiasm and soon found that the sharpness of his pen in the service of the public was as widely appreciated as his surgeon's lancet by his patients. He devoted himself wholly to journalism and politics. In 1880 he founded his first paper "La Justice" which became the principal organ of the Paris Radicals. As a master of polemics Clemenceau made his mark immediately; as an orator his power began to be felt in the Chamber. But the astonishing fact of his career at this stage was that although he was the cleverest strategist in turning out a Ministry, he delayed long before he accepted office. It was only in 1906 that he consented to be a member of the Cabinet and immediately fell out with the redoubtable Jean Jaures on the question of defending his action as Minister of the Interior in calling out the military for checking a rowdy mob of strikers. Very soon his break with the Socialists was complete, but he remained to the end a powerful champion of democratic principles, emphasizing always the necessity, however, of a strong military policy for his country. Becoming Prime Minister after the fall of his chief, M. Sarrien, Clemenceau utilised the three years of his office in effecting a close Franco-British understanding and after his resignation on the issue of providing an adequate naval strength for France, he remained out of office, founding one paper after another, polemical journals in which he daily castigated, with his vitriolic pen, the men in power, whom he was also all the while criticising from his place in the Senate. For eleven years he fought hard as Senator and pamphleteer, exposing shams and scandals, dethroning political leaders from power, actively participating in the making and unmaking of Ministries and even influencing the elections for Presidents of the French Republic.

The Great War brought him back to power again as the one man whom the French people considered capable of leading them to victory. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, Clemenceau, through his paper "L'homme Enchaine", had begun to pour out vitriolic wrath on all who would not subscribe to the idea that the war must be pushed to its bitter end, that it was for France a case of "Victory or Death". Two years after the beginning of the war his popularity rose to the highest pitch and he was called by the general agreement of all political parties, except the group he contemptuously termed the "Defeatists", to become head of a Ministry whose single task would be to lead France to victory. Clemenceau in France and Lloyd George in England helped largely to win the war, but at the Peace Conference of 1919 it became evident that while to the resourceful Welsh solicitor from England there was much in President Wilson's "points" and his idealism, to the French Premier the one duty before the Conference was to cripple Germany in such a manner that she would never raise her head again as a Power that should count in international councils. Clemenceau though old in years showed himself amazingly youthful in the energy and dexterity with which he outwitted President Wilson. To the scholarly and urbane ambassador of peace from across the Atlantic, the Gallic verve and spirit of revenge of the Grand Old Man of France were intolerable. Clemenceau scored and the notorious Peace of Versailles was the result of his triumph. After retirement from active politics this stubborn old warrior did not, however, rest on his laurels. From his retreat to a seaside village he continued to write, expounding to his countrymen his doctrine that "idealism was necessary for the advance of social evolution, but this idealism must always be regulated by organic realities". For those who failed to visualise "realities", people who believed in Peace Pacts and League of Nations, and International Brotherhood, Clemenceau had a whole-hearted contempt. In a sense, although Parliamentary life had lost him, the Grand Old Man of France died in harness, exhorting his countrymen in his latest volume of essays to guard against notions of false security, and to remember "the actualities of life".

INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

The encroachment of the bureaucracy on the fundamental rights of the people—freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the Press and platform and freedom of coalition—has been receiving considerable attention in all countries. Recently Lord Hewert drew attention to this growing evil in England. It is also intended to convene an International Juridical Conference, which will meet in Berlin from the 8th to 12th proximo. Competent Jurists from various countries will report to the Conference on different points of the agenda, which consists provisionally of the following questions:—1. Extraordinary legislation against the workers, their organisations and supporters. 2. Administration of justice and defence in political cases. 3. Administrative and police procedure. 4. Conditions in prison. 5. Right of asylum. 6. Legal position of national minorities. 7. Legislation and administration of justice in Colonial and semi-colonial countries. 8. Formulation of the Statutes of the projected International Juridical Association.

In the meantime, Bulletins are being published by way of propaganda and to popularise the idea. The International Initiative Committee for convening the Conference remark: "Triumphant imperialism, which during the war of 1914-18 covered Europe with corpses, continues its policy of violence and reaction against less developed and weaker nations. Imperialist regime in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is the crassest expression of this spirit of reaction. It is considered perfectly natural that the natives of the colonial countries are deprived of the most elementary rights and subjected to the most barbarous system of repression. The same spirit of reaction dominates the attitude of the Great Powers towards the smaller nations, which are not less civilized, but are practically annexed by the stronger, because of their weakness." The Committee consider that it is high time to react to this offensive of the privileged classes, who seek to legalise their abusive practices in legislation as well as in the administration of justice. "It is time to protest against arbitrariness of the authorities, against the oppression of national minorities and the colonial peoples." It is a matter of great satisfaction that Jurists are thus awakening to the noble work, which lies before them. It is their privilege as also responsibility to take up the struggle for justice and vindicate the "Rights of Man," which too often remain only on paper and in declaration. The Bulletin contains articles on the following subjects:—(1) The Duty of the Legal Profession. (2) the Right of Asylum in Austria, (3) the Criminal Procedure Code and the Traditional rules of Penal Cases in France, (5) the Schanitsch Case, and others. We feel certain that the International Juridical Conference will come to occupy a very high place in the future history of civilization and we heartily welcome its formation.

WHAT IS FAIR COMMENT?

—:o:—

The decision of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad in a case which recently came up before him in which the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Praja Bandhu", Mr. I. B. Thaker, was accused of having published a defamatory article, is of vital interest to all who practise the journalists' craft. The Magistrate acquitted the accused and his judgment contains a learned analysis of what does and does not constitute "fair comment". The accused said in his defence that the imputations made by him "were made bona fide in the public interest and published by him, believing them or having reason to believe them, to be true" and that his comments were "a fair and legitimate criticism of the actions of a public man and were published in good faith for public good after exercising due care and caution". The complainant told the Court that he had no animus against the accused and the trying Magistrate says in his judgment that the accused "can have no malice" against the complainant. The Magistrate remarks in his judgment that the complainant was criticized "in his public capacity" and held that "every latitude must be given to opinion and prejudice and that mere exaggeration or gross exaggeration would not make the comment unfair", quoting, the decision in the celebrated English case, Marivale versus Carson. He instanced a decision of the Bombay High Court also according to which, in comment on a matter of public interest "some allowance must be made for even intemperate language, provided, however the writer keeps himself within the bounds of substantial truth, and does not misrepresent or suppress any facts".

STUPENDOUS OUTLAY.

—:o:—

Much to the discomfiture of these Tory opponents who thought they would not have the courage, and greatly to the apprehensions and chagrin of their liberal critics, who find that they have too much than is prudent of this precious quality the MacDonald Government are busy promoting legislation to secure in a variety of ways better social service through the State to the poor and the unemployed. Their proposals entail the addition to the budget of several million sterling. Criticising the details of the Bill for Unemployment Insurance, the second reading of which was moved in the Commons on Thursday by Miss Bondfield, Mr. Lloyd George said that since the general election there had already been made an addition of 19 million to the next year's budget. But it is significant that he did not oppose the principle of the Bill. Giving two shillings extra to the wives of the unemployed was a proposal to which in his opinion it was difficult to say 'No' and now that the women are enfranchised in Britain no political party dare really reject proposals of this type.

"UNTOUCHABLES" AND TEMPLE-ENTRY.

SATYAGRAHA THE ONLY RESORT.

(BY D. JAGGANATH RAO).

God is approachable by all. Temples dedicated to him are abodes of his grace and blessings. Every human being has a right to share the influences they radiate and partake of the privileges they give. Adherents of a particular Deity may build and dedicate temples to that Deity but they cease to be 'temples' (Devalayas) when people desirious of entering them for worship are prevented from doing so. They are no "temples" but private properties and it is blasphemy to call them still by that name when the very object of their existence is trampled under foot.

The unfortunate "Untouchables" are a part of the Hindu nation and are the beloved of God who is Love and Compassion as they are the most ill-treated, ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed in India today. It is against religion, against God and against Hindu Dharma to deny them the right of worship.

UNTENABLE PLEAS.

One of the pretexts put forward is that the original donors of the temples built them for a particular sect of people or have laid down in their wills that the "Untouchables" should not be admitted. Are those donors living now? They, in their time, may have conceived of the need of those restrictions. But how do we know that if they lived to-day, they would not have removed those restrictions? Have not the times changed since then? Are the present trustees justified in arrogating to themselves what they (the donors) would have done now? The duty of the trustees is to see that the property entrusted to them is kept and maintained in good condition. Beyond that even law should not come to their aid, if matters go to extremes. Laws must change with the times.

Another pretext put forward is that religion is in danger. One of the chief qualities required of a true follower of every religion is the will to serve, suffer and sacrifice for the injustices of his fellowmen which qualities come from pure life and simple living. The orthodox Brahmins of to-day who make so much noise about the religion being in danger do not possess a thithe of these qualities. Those that have them have thrown their religion to the winds. Therefore, this cry deserves not much consideration.

Temples were the pivots of national life in the past. They should again become so in the future. Those who have closed the doors of their temples against the "Untouchables" admit that the latter are a part of the Hindu nation and, what is more strange, Hindus, and yet in another breath deny them one of their elementary rights. In the evolution of our national life we cannot afford to neglect these three and odd crores of our suppressed brethren. We may give them all the facilities of education and sanitation, etc., yet if we do not let them come into close contact with those more evolved than themselves all that will be a waste. We will have another class springing up like so many casses that are keeping Hindu society from being united to-day. Therefore, the only means by which we can reclaim them is to allow them to come into close contact with us, and this is easily achieved in temples, during festivals and pilgrimages.

THE SHAME AND THE IRONY.

Centuries of aoofness have created a barrier between the caste-Hindus and the so-called "Untouchables." Reason may convince several of the former of the futility of this barrier but sentiment is playing a tremendous part in their lives. The caste-Hindus in the interests of the nation should sacrifice their sentiments tolerate some of the repelling features of the "Untouchables," sympathise with their ignorance and be patient with their weaknesses. What Brahminism is it that makes its adherents look down upon those who are less evolved than themselves? What religion is it that does not comfort the destitute and give strength to the weak? While other nations are marching forward and adjusting themselves to the needs of the world-forces we are still wrangling with one another and are rotting. We condemn Miss Mayo but have not the courage to condemn our ownselves at the innumerable social injustices we are perpetrating every day, intentionally or unintentionally. And, yet we talk of India's glorious past and the still more glorious future that awaits us. What a shame! What an irony!

The question to-day is not one between "Touchables" and "Untouchables", Sanatanists and Reformers, or between the orthodox and the heterodox, but bewteen the progressive forces of Hinduism which are bringing out of the present turmoil the best in her—her 'Shakti', 'Bhakthi' and 'Ghan'—and the forces that are trying to retard it. It is in this light that many a problem of Hinduism has to be viewed.

BOMBAY "UNTOCHABLES' LEAD."

Of all its problems the first and foremost is that of the "Untouchables". National unity will be merely in name unless they become a part of the Hindu society and forget they are "Untouchables." One chief means of achieving this is through temples and the "Untouchables" of Bombay are to be congratulated on taking the present bold step, viz of trying to establish their right of entry into the temples. The cause of the "Untouchables" has the support of many prominent Hindu leaders, but Satyagraha as a means to establish the right is not countenanced by them.

It is said that Buddha's followers did not force their entry into the temple of Benares nor did Guru Govind start Satyagraha in order to gain admission into the Sanatanist's shrines in the Punjab. But we do not know definitely whether such steps were needed in those days. Perhaps, the orthodox Hindus were more amenable to reason than they are now. If Buddha in his time faced a situation like the present one and if he did not resort to Satyagraha or some other non-violent means when all his persuasions failed and hence let suffer the weak and the down-trodden then one's conception of the greatness attributed to Buddha should have to be revised. We know the times he lived in were quite different from the present. However, we have the example of Jesus Christ. "He went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seas of them that sold doves."

WEED OUT THE ROOTS.

There is a limit to everything. The patience of the "depressed" classes has been tried. The so-called orthodox Hindus are not to be moved by any reason or persuasion. They seem to be bent upon obstructing every step in reform that takes us forward. Take for instance the Sarda Bill. Commonsense tells us that a girl of 14 years is physiologically better fitted for consummation than a girl of 12 or 13 years of age. Even this they are opposing and are making Maha Rudra Japams! Every progressive measure that the Government may introduce in the future will, at this rate, be obstructed by them if those measures happen to be against the sentiments and traditions of the orthodox Hindus. If we allow them to succeed in their attempts the Government will be weakened and India's progress will thus be checkmated. The only means of strengthening the hands of the Government and of making the reforms effective is to mobilise the progressive forces of the Hindu nation and carry on vigorous propaganda against the orthodox. It may lead to unpleasant consequences, but it cannot be helped. Unless we thoroughly prune and in some places weed out the roots that cause decay and degeneration neither Dominion Status nor complete Independence will give us the desired results. It should be remembered that there is no evolution without revolution. To adopt measures which Indian reformers from time immemorial have used will be to enslave India further. We are living to-day in an entirely different period which demand altogether different methods.

A TEST CASE.

Temple-entry is a test case. The progressive section of the Hindu nation will have to prove their strength against the forces of retrogression if they mean business. The right of "Untouchables" to worship in temples should be established not only in Bombay and Poona but in every village in India where there are temples and "Untuochables." Bombay should give the lead and decide the matter, come what may. The "Untouchables" cannot, by themselves, succeed in the matter. Bombay is one of the most progressive cities of India—perhaps the most progressive. There are thousands of youths and elders who have got disgusted at the present state of our so-

(Continued on Page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Sino-Soviet Differences.

Although there is great lack of authentic and detailed news regarding the new outbreak of hostilities between the Soviet and the Chinese forces on the Manchurian border, it is clear from the attacks of the Soviet troops on Chinese strategic points on the border and from their success in taking possession of Manchuli and Dalai Nor that the Soviet Government has a definite objective in allowing its troops to take the offensive in the fashion. Possibly the fact that the Nanking Government finds itself at loggerheads with the Christian General Feng and is reported to have little authority on the Chinese "men on the spot" in Manchuria, General Chang Huse-Hlang has prompted Moscow to adopt a policy of browbeating Nanking. But General Chang Hsue-Hlang who is said to be anxious to come to terms with the Soviet separately will find it difficult to ignore the Nanking authorities and ultimately the negotiations for securing a lasting solution of the Sino-Soviet quarrel on the Manchurian border must be conducted between Nanking and Moscow.

Foolish Enterprise.

That the German Nationalists are embarking on a foolish enterprise in their persistent efforts to carry through the Reichstag the Bill protesting "against enslavement of the German people" and providing penalties against any minister who concludes a treaty or agreement with a foreign power detrimental to Germany's interests is evident from the scant support the measure has received in the German Press. Even the most extreme Nationalist organs are not over-enthusiastic about it. And now a constitutional difficulty stands in the way of its smooth passage. The cabinet has declared that the Bill involves a change in the constitution of the Reich and will, therefore, require a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag. It is hopeless for the German Nationalists to expect such a majority for the Bill and it will have to be referred, after rejection, to the electorate as a whole. But a referendum requires that over twenty millions must assent to the measure it is not at all likely that the requisite number of voters will support the Bill.

Grave Problem.

Both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal emphasised in their speeches last week the gravity of the problem of unemployment amongst middle-class educated Indians. Lord Irwin in a speech at Kolhapur hoped the remedy would lie in affording opportunities for technical training to Indian youth. Sir Stanley Jackson deplored in a speech at Calcutta the tendency of Bengali youth to prefer qualifying themselves for the "liberal" professions which are already overcrowded. But the question is: What opportunities is the State in this country providing for educated youth to secure a start in life, by fostering indigenous industry and encouraging them to take to agricultural pursuits? Lip-service is paid by officialdom to the necessity of providing technical instruction and of encouraging indigenous industries. But precious little is being done concretely. As for the Government of Bombay, they still keep pigeon-holed the Visveswarya Committee's valuable report regarding technical education in this Presidency.

Women's Propaganda.

In an article in the "Contemporary Review" on the "Awakening of Indian Womanhood", Lady Hertog pays a deserved tribute to the efforts of the All-India Women's Educational Conference in bringing about a general awakening among Indian women. That institution, with its many provincial branches, is now working for the women's cause more strenuously than any other in the country. The Madras Provincial Conference which held its fourth session at Madras on Saturday is a good specimen of the branch institutions. While some of the orthodox pandits of the province are contemplating agitation against the Sarda Act, the Conference seems determined to keep up counter propaganda in support of the Act. Mrs. Venkatasubba Rao, President of the Reception Committee, said in her welcome address with regard to the Act: "Supposing for one man who agitates for its repeal, two women come forward opposing the repeal, is there the remotest chance of such agitation be at least one man to support succeeding?" Most decidedly none. We only hope for two women who stand by the Act, there will them.

Memories.

Wife: "Every time you see a pretty girl you forget you are married. I won't stand it."

Hubby: "No, dear, I don't forget. I remember."

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Mr. SHANTIKUMAR NAROTTAM MORARJI GETS Rs. 1,500

AS COMPENSATION FOR THE DEATH BY ACCIDENT OF HIS FATHER, THE LATE MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI GOCULDAS.

MR. SHANTIKUMAR CLAIMS COMPENSATION.

We give below Mr. Shantikumar's letter addressed to the Manager of the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.:—

SHANTIKUMAR NAROTTAM MORARJEE.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 13th November 1929

The Manager,
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.,
Old Custom House Road,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

My father, late Mr. Narottam Morarjee, was a bonafide subscriber to the "Bombay Chronicle". He died at Lonavla as a consequence of an "outward, violent and visible accident" and in accordance with your announcement regarding the Free General Accident Insurance for your registered subscribers, I beg to request you for the sum of Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred only) as compensation. I may add that I am the only legal representative of my father.

Yours Faithfully,
SHANTIKUMAR N. MORARJI.

Mr. Shantikumar Donates The Sum In Charity.

Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, a prominent citizen of Bombay, a pioneer of Indian Shipping Industry, and well-known Millowner, died by a fatal accident at Lonavla on 5th November, 1929.

His son Mr. Shantikumar Narottam, claimed Rs. 1,500 as compensation in accordance with the provision of Free General Accident Insurance Scheme as the late Mr. Narottam was a registered subscriber of the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLAIM ACCEPTED BY THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd and the New India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., in conjunction with which our Free Insurance Scheme is being worked, have very promptly accepted the above claim.

The following is the copy of the letter from the Manager of the Bombay Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:—

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Head Office:—Bombay
73-75, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.
20th November, 1929.

The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO. LTD.,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant with enclosure intimating the claim of Rs. 1,500 due to the death of the late Mr. Narottam Morarji. In the circumstances reported the claim has been admitted both by us and the "New India". A cheque for the amount will be sent to you on your furnishing a stamped voucher for our records.

Yours Faithfully,
JYOTINDRA L. MEHTA.
Manager.

A CHEQUE FOR RS. 1,500.

A Cheque No. H Y 629033 on the Central Bank Of India, Ltd., was given to Mr. Shantikumar by the Bombay Chronicle Company Ltd.

MR. SHANTIKUMAR GIVES AMOUNT IN CHARITY.

Mr. Shantikumar asks us to state that he has handed over the above sum of Rs. 1,500 to Mr. L. R. Tairse to be utilized for any deserving charity.

RECEIPT OF THE CHEQUE.

The fascimile of the receipt for cheque from Mr. Shantikumar Narottam Morarji is given on page 14

Quadrangular Tournament Prospects

OLD ORDER MUST YIELD PLACE TO NEW.

The Four Teams.

(From Our Sporting Correspondent).

With the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament so close upon us now speculation is rife as to the relative chances of the competing teams.

Little is known for certain, owing to a marked reticence being observed by the members of the various selection committees, but a great deal can be conjectured.

Infusion of young blood as a rejuvenating and consequently strengthening factor in a team was well demonstrated by the success of the Parsis last year when all their "young hopefuls" proved to be a success. It is certain that this is an example which will be kept well in view when selections are made for the coming cricket festival.

The trouble so far, generally, has been a far too exaggerated confidence in the old and tried players. They have done wonderfully well in memorable matches of long ago, and so they may do well again! This is the argument. Most of those, who bask in the glory so inseparable with the dignity of selection committees, have been "stars" in their day—old and tried "has-beens" who ponder with prolonged sighs on the good old days.

COLTS V. VETERANS.

Thus acumen yields to sentiment—just as it does in so many other walks in life—and human nature clings to flimsy hopes. Old players are persistently included as certainties, leaving very little room for the budding colt, who can hope to have his claims considered only by attaining a brilliance so marked as almost to outshine the prowess of the certainties themselves in their palmy days.

In the exuberance of enthusiasm one is apt to lose sight of the fact that the old order must give place to the new. True it is that players of the stamp of Vithal and Travers have retained their capabilities for a comparatively abnormal period, but the rule of the exception does not apply to the general. India has had few bowlers as brilliant as Baloo, but even he had eventually to have recourse to the spectators' stand for the enjoyment of a game.

The Quadrangular Tournament is the field of development. It is not necessary for a player to be brilliant so as to gain the right of selection in a representative team. Keenness and a marked versatility producing a class above the ordinary club standard should be a sufficient qualification for candidateship. Entry into the representative class with its added privileges and possibilities would do the rest.

True the period of incubation, as it were, might not be as auspicious in reality as it is in theory, but great players were not made in one night! Greater experience and a sense of communal responsibility would create in the proper material a result which would justify this policy.

THE PARSIS.

The Parsis have been particularly happy in their enterprise, and from what can be deduced from their trial matches, they intend to persevere in a policy which they have no reason to deplore And they have the material to select from. It seems there will be a lot of heart-burning in their camp when the team is eventually put up. The main difficulty will be in ascertaining not those who will play, but those who will not play.

In addition to Marshall, Kalia and Palsetia, included in the team last year, the Selection Committee will now have to consider the claims of F. K. Nariman, H. J. Engineer and D. Havewala. All three have a consistent series of successful performances to their credit this season. Nariman is a reliable and enterprising bat, who, unfortunately, has not had the opportunity of displaying his form against very stiff bowling. But from what has been seen of him, he is a player of the right calibre, and his fielding alone should be an asset to any team. In the slips he is one of the most brilliant fieldsmen in Bombay, and that is where the Parsis want a good man.

HAVEWALA AND ENGINEER.

Of all the forceful batsmen seen out of late D. Havewala easily takes the eye. At the very outset he goes out to make runs and makes them quickly too. He would not be characterized as a typical slogger who makes up his mind before-hand to hit the third ball of every over, or the fifth. On the contrary he watches them all the way and, when occasion offers, hits them all the way, right out of the ground. Although he is young and lacks experience of class cricket he is a useful bat to send in low down in the batting order and just the type to save a tottering side.

And now for Engineer. He is decidedly an unfortunate player not to have appeared in the Quadrangular last season. It was at Poona that he first came into prominence. Conditions were all against him; the pick of the Parsi batsmen had failed; yet Engineer put up a plucky stand. He has repeated this in several club matches, but somehow has not had the fortune to be selected again, although he has been numbered amongst the reserves. His style is not impressive, but he collects the runs, and, above all, displays a nerve which is calculated to be decidedly encouraging to his colleagues. In addition to this he is quite a useful change bowler. If there is a question of certainties then Engineer deserves his place on his merits.

QUESTION OF CAPTAINCY.

Then there is the question of captaincy. This is likely to create a deal of discussion. Old custom naturally points towards the most senior member as being the one best chosen to lead his side. It would be more advisable, however, to pick on one who by his example and personal qualities can command the respect of both his own side as well as that of his opponents. Let the idea of seniority be summarily dispensed with and let the choice fall upon him who can best look after the interests of his side. Doli Kapadia, Homi Vajifdar, B. K. Kalapesi, S. H. Colah, Bahadur Kapadia. Who will it be?

Great things may be expected of Colah this year. His career so far has been nothing but a series of successes and the form he has shown is sufficient to warrant several good knocks. Marshall is fit and up to the mark, while Bahadur Kapadia as general Aunt Sally—and a useful bat to boot—is absolutely indispensable. Jamshedji has been ill, but it is hoped that he will be able to turn out, as the bulk of the Parsi attack will depend upon him. Taken as a whole, the Parsi side will be powerful in batting, but not quite so strong in their attack.

THE HINDUS.

This is a team which would benefit considerably by the inclusion of the younger element. A few years ago the Hindus could boast of half-a-dozen players who were together in the top class, head and shoulders above any combination that could be put up against them. They were really brilliant and the success of their side was due entirely to them. But time has taken its toll and strangers have now to a substantial degree displaced those who were in a class by themselves. It is natural, then, that the Hindu side should not be able to repeat their former successes.

The remedy is obvious and the selection committee should have no compunction in discarding has-beens, and exercising shrewd discrimination in awarding places where they are most deserved.

NO LACK OF MATERIAL.

There is no lack of promising material. V. M. Merchant, C. N. Mehta, S. K. Pawaskar and S. S. Dongre have all shown promising form and deserve very careful consideration. If Ramji and S. M. Joshi can be persuaded to come down, here is a combination as formidable as one could wish for. Failing these S. R. Godambe and D. S. Talpade would have to bear the brunt of the attack. The latter is a useful bowler and has shown good analyses throughout. It cannot be denied, however, that without Ramji and S. M. Joshi the Hindu attack will lack sting. Joshi is by now a veteran, but he is still a power in himself, while Ramji will always be a terror to any batsman. Godambe is as good as ever, but without support the burden would be too much for him.

So far as batting goes, they will be well served. L. P. Jai is showing magnificent form and wonderful things may be expected of him. Naidu has been doing well up-country and should do well provided he applies the long handle as he did on that memorable occasion against the M.C.C. Deodhar can be relied on and Navle is worth a good few. The lat-

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SPORTING GOSSIP FROM HERE AND THERE.

Boxers And Big Pusres.

Heavy weight boxers still continue to demand the "earth" as their portion in a match. The latest overseas advices state that Jack Sharkey who recently defeated Tommy Longhran has demanded a sum somewhere in the neighbourhood of £50,000 to fight in London. Sharkey is a good fighter but cannot compare with some of the past glove fighters of the heavy brigade.

Both Dempsey and Carpentier can recall the time when they fought for the price of a meal. And Tunney when he met Soldier Horace Jones on that memorable afternoon when Dempsey pummelled Carpentier into insensibility at "Boyle's Thirty Acres," New Jersey, could not have received more than a few hundred dollars as his end of the purse.

"Jeff" Dickson, the promoter is still under the ban of the Boxing Board of Control, but he intends staging another show at Albert Hall before the month is out. Dickson is better known in Paris and as far as one can gather has not been guilty of any serious breach of Federation rules which should prevent his staging fights in England.

CARNERA TO MEET STRIBLING AGAIN.

Primo Carnera the Italian giant will meet William Stribling, the "Georgia Peach" at Paris on December 10 in a return contest. When they were last matched the fight ended in a sorry anti-climax, the American being disqualified for hitting low. He soon exposed the limitations of the Italian freak but went down to a right-handed punch when the foreigner was truly aroused. Carnera has yet a lot to learn about the boxing game but he packs a punch which spells a knock out when it does connect.

SUTCLIFFE'S BENEFIT.

The great Yorkshire cricketer and All-England player received £3,000 as a result of his benefit match against Surrey this year. From the point of view of the player the match was a wash-out as more wretched weather could not have been experienced. However, the big sum realized is eloquent testimony of the esteem in which the famous cricket is held by sportsmen in England.

The New South Wales XI ran up the big score of 629 against the visiting M.C.C. team. There were three separate centuries by Bradman, Kippax and Allsop. Up till now Ponsford, who has returned to first class cricket after his unfortunate injury, has failed to get going and his two "ducks" in successive matches is in a way an unique record.

THE "REST" AND CRICKET.

Many farsighted sportsmen are longing for the day when communal cricket will disappear. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and other notabilities have already discouraged it in their States. Bengal and Punjab are now running provincial Tournaments. Bombay which prides itself on leading other cities in every progressive movement, has so far lagged behind, and next week we shall witness another Quadrangular Tournament among four leading communal teams. The Rest, a team which is seeking a place in these representative matches, would not need to bother if provincial tests were arranged instead of the present system. There is much dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Rest is at present being organised. It was primarily intended to enable Anglo-Indian Christians and other smaller communities to gain recognition in important cricket. The present team is composed mostly of Goans and East Indians, who are of mediocre ability. With the exception of Fairman, Kanickam, D'Avoine, A. C. Pereira and P. N. Pereira, who are the mainstay of the team, it is not representative. There are no first class

(Continued on page 9.)

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT PROSPECTS.

(Continued from page 9.)

ter is still the only possible man to play behind the sticks. If things go well and the strong men are available, here will be a fine well-balanced team with plenty of weight on all sides.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

It is a pity that the Mahomedan team does not contain a larger proportion of local talent. For several years now it has invariably been culled from here and there, and the local players have had little opportunity and encouragement. It may be true that their local talent is far below the standard that can be obtained from the mofussil but unless a decisive step is taken to remedy this by allowing a wider scope for the development of the local lad, the present state of affairs will never improve and the Islam Gym. will always be kept in suspense till the last moment regarding the players they are likely to have at their disposal.

The Parsis were the pioneers of this movement for localizing their team, and now it consists exclusively of players who have learnt and played their cricket in this city. Undoubtedly the transition period was such as to prove rather discouraging, but the result has justified their initiative, and at the present time they can never experience any difficulty in getting together a team at the shortest notice. This is an example that can well be adopted by the sister communities. The main purpose of the Quadrangular should be the fostering and development of cricket in this part of India, and that can only be done by disregarding present results and whole-heartedly encouraging rising young players culled from schools, colleges and clubs. Too much of the pot-hunting spirit seems to dominate the idea underlining the premier sporting event, and unless the present notions are drastically adjusted India can never hope to attain that standard which will warrant Test Matches with the other leading countries of the world. Specializing of talent is a matter of grave importance as the chief means of attaining a high standard. It is equally important, however, that this standard should be universal, and what is more, available at all times and everywhere.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

This year will be a good opportunity of putting the theory to the test. Several promising players have been seen to advantage on the Kennedy Sea Face and they have the makings of really good performers in them. S. M. Kadri, A. Hakim, M. Mohiuddin and G. Kazrani may be mentioned amongst the foremost, and if consistency is any criterion, then more than one of them will deserve a place. In fact it is a long time since so many fine performances were recorded at the middle of the three leading Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face.

The erstwhile A. U. Botawalla has been a tower of strength in the ranks of the home club and in both departments of the game he shows his former power. M. H. Vishram has been seen out often but as a skipper he has few equals in his community. The Gym. are lucky in having T. T. Barodawalla who can always be relied on. For the up-country players nothing is as yet certain, but theoretically the Islam Gym. can collect a pot-bourri of talent whose only shortcoming will be that it has not functioned as a united body.

THE PRESIDENCY.

"A team of possibilities" would adequately describe the Presidency team. Nothing is definitely known as to who will come down, but if all the players on paper are available and can make the journey then this team will be the most formidable. Hosie, Travers, Guise, Meyer, Behrend, Cullen What a combination! And there are others, out of the pale, as it were, but Europeans, nevertheless, who can put forward strong claims to be included in a presumably European side. Strange to say, however, the powers-that-be choose to rule otherwise, and exclusion from the "august assembly" is synonymous with exclusion from the team. A private in a regiment, who is capable of scoring ten runs, has the preference over a player who can be relied on to obtain five times as many.

A DEFECT.

Local players will be at a discount as the trial matches have shown, and the strength of the team will lie outside Bombay. This is rather a peculiar state of affairs. The Bombay Gym. can boast of some of the best products of the public schools, and a ground which would be an attraction for any team even on its own merits. There are no dearth of week-end matches, and opportunities for practice are plenty. The great fault lies in the fact that the great majority of the Gym. players have never played on any other ground than their own. A casual glance at the list of representative players will show that most of them belong to clubs which seldom have the opportunity of being seen on the Gym. ground. Consequently for the Gym. representatives they are generally strangers, and when the crisis comes, possess greater terrors owing to that very strangeness. There can only be one remedy. The Gymkhana team should accept a fair proportion of fixtures away from the home ground, when they will have the chance of facing all the leading players as often as is necessary. Stagnating at the Gym. ground cramps their style and leaves them easy game to those who succeed more on account of novelty than real merit.

Only a few days remain now and preparations are on foot apace for the great carnival which sends this busy city cricket-mad for ten days. That will be a time when sickness will rage throughout Bombay and offices will have to work with depleted staffs. The same grandmothers will die again and over again, but the burra-sahib will be too interested himself to notice this. Intelligent lady secretaries will quote scores instead of market prices, and wickets will figure in short-hand books as much as on scoring boards. But nobody cares. When the Quadrangular Tournament is on nobody cares. Everyone is too keen to notice short-comings—all except a certain headmaster.

MANY GOOD KNOCKS.

—:o:—

K. G. Pardeshi Hits Up Century.

All the Gymkhanas were again busy over the week-end playing trial matches in preparation for the Quadrangular Tournament which begins on Saturday. At the Parsi Gym. Dr. Kanga's XI. was engaged in a fixture with Dr. Pavri's XI in which several good batting performances were put up. Dr. Pavri's side took first knock and ran up a score of 212 runs for 8 wickets before declaring. N. D. Marshall and P. E. Palia shaped well with 31 and 34 respectively, while K. K. Irani scored 50 after being missed at 13 and 21. Low down on the list J. N. Elavia put up a good stand of 31 runs.

P. Kateli and F. K. Nariman began the innings for Dr. Kanga's XI and carried the score to 74 before the latter retired. Colah helped Nariman to put on another 42 runs, and at this stage the young Parsi hope retired. Colah also retired after scoring 65 runs which included nine fours and a couple of sixes. Very consistent batting was the order of the day and runs came in steadily. F. E. Kapadia contributed a useful 38 and D. Havewala knocked up 55 runs in his characteristic style. His total included five fours and four sixes. The final score was 306 runs for 7 wickets.

On the Bombay Gym. ground the home side suffered a defeat at the hands of the Islam Gym. after a very interesting match. The hosts elected to bat first and McLeod and Green gave them a good start of 58 runs for the fall of the first wicket. Cullen came in and the score advanced to 80, but thereafter a rot set in and the remaining wickets realized only 70 runs. Parker was the only other batsman to make a stand. The Muslim innings formed a contrast to this. The start was poor and wickets fell steadily till seven were down for 71. Then Kazi and A. Fyzee became associated and matters improved considerably the score advancing to 115. Hakim helped to add on another 27 runs, and at this stage the situation was very interesting with 9 wickets down for 142 runs. Shariff and Hakim now combined in a determined partnership which carried their side to victory, the innings closing for 174 runs. Strong finishes seem to be a speciality of the Islam Gym. this year.

The outstanding feature of the match between the Hindu Representative XI and the Rest was a faultless century by Pardeshi. Batting first on their own ground the Hindu sent in Pardeshi and Navle to open for them. Both began in confident style and when Navle had to return to the pavilion the score board showed 127 runs. The retiring batsman had hit up 57 runs which included five fours and three sixes. C. N. Mehta assisted Pardeshi to add on 46 runs and when Jai replaced him the score was carried to 202. Pardeshi was the next to go after scoring 106 runs inclusive of fourteen sixes and unmarred by any chances, Jai and Merchant both scored their half centuries before retiring and the Hindus were able to declare at 354 for 8 wickets. The Rest's batting was not as consistent as usual and at the drawing of stumps nine wickets had fallen for 208 runs. E. Pereira, Kanickam, P. D'Avoine, Barday and Richards showed up well.

DR. PAVRI'S XI V. DR. KANGA'S XI.

DR. PAVRI'S XI.

D P Tata, c Nariman b Taraporе	9
K K Irani, retired	50
N D Marshall, retired	31
P E Palia, retired	34
D K Kapadia, b Nariman	6
S N. Gandhi, c P Mehta, b Colah	2
J Havewala, c F Kapadia, b Colah	12
J N Elavia, (not out)	31
J S Elavia, retired	20
C R Governor, (not out)	5
F S Pavri, (did not bat)	
Extras	12
Total (for 8 wkts.)	212

Bowling Analysis:—

F Taraporewalla, 1 wkt. for 63 runs.

F K Nariman, 1 wkt. for 30 runs.

S H Colah 2 wkts. for 31 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 30; 2 for 69; 3 for 121; 4 for 131; 5 for 135; 6 for 141; 7 for 157; 8 for 193.

DR. KANGA'S XI

P Kateli, retired	53
F K Nariman, retired	42
S H Colah, retired	65
H J Vajifdar, c Irani, b Elavia	7
P Mehta, c Havewala, b Marshall	17
F E Kapadia, b Governor	28
D Havewala, b D Kapadia	55
M Langrana, (not out)	5
F Taraporewalla, (not out)	11
Hoshang Mistry (Did not bat)	
K K Taraporewalla	„
Extras	13
Total (for 7 wkts.)	306

Bowling Analysis:—

N D Marshall, 1 wkt. for 101 runs.

C R Governor, 1 wkt. for 42 runs.

J N Elavia, 1 wkt. for 37 runs.

D K Kapadia, 1 wkt. for 10 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 74; 2 for 116; 3 for 128; 4 for 183; 5 for 205; 6 for 267; 7 for 291.

BOMBAY GYM. V. ISLAM GYM.

BOMBAY GYM.

R H McLeod, (run out)	39
B R T Greer, c Shahabuddin, b Mohiuddin	28
W J Cullen, l.b.w., A. Hakim	3
J T Bretherton, c Kadri, b Mohiuddin	1
J E Tew, c Hakim, b Mohiuddin	0
E N Cadogam, b Shahabuddin	14
A L Spens, (run out)	8
T Parker, c Dilawar, b Shahbuddin	30
H F Milne, c Dilawar, b Mohiuddin	11
R C Mushot, c Dilawar, b Shahabuddin	2
T M Whalley, (not out)	1
Extras	13
Total	150

Bowling Analysis:—

A A Hakim, 1 wkt. for 44 runs.

Shahabuddin, 3 wkts. for 49 runs.

Mohiuddin, 4 wkts. for 40 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 58; 2 for 80; 3 for 81; 4 for 81; 5 for 82; 6 for 99; 7 for 110; 8 for 139; 9 for 149; 10 for 150.

ISLAM GYM.

G M Shaikh, b Whalley	9
G H G Kazrani, b Whalley	9
T T Barodawalla, (runt out)	2
Mohiuddin, c Parker, b Mushot	9
Shahabuddin, c Whalley, b Mushot	7
Dilawar Hussein, st., Spens, b McLeod	16
S M Kadri, c Milne, b Mushot	5
A A Fyzee, c Cullen, b Parker	3
A G Kazi, c McLeod, b Mushot	2
A A Hakim, (not out)	15
M A Shariff, b Cadogan	31
Extras	14
Total	174

Bowling Analysis:—

Codagan, 1 wkt. for 23 runs.

Parker, 1 wkt. for 35 runs.

Whalley, 2 wkts. for 44 runs.

Mushot, 4 wkts. for 29 runs.

McLeod, 1 wkt. for 12 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 26; 2 for 29; 3 for 29; 4 for 39; 5 for 43; 6 for 54; 7 for 71; 8 for 115; 9 for 142; 10 for 174.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI VS. THE REST.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.

K G Pardeshi, c O. Gonsalves, b A Pereira	106
J G Navle, b P Pereira	57
C N Mehta, b P. Pereira	21
L P Jai, retired	50
V M Merchant, retired	52
S K Pawaskar, l.b.w., P Pereira	2
K N Divekar, l.b.w., P Pereira	7
S R Godambe, (not out)	23
P B Katrecha, (not out)	16
M A Deshmukh, b Banday	8
D S Talpade, (Did not bat)	
G B Gavanker „	
Extras	12
Total (for 8 wkts.)	354

Bowling Analysis:—

P Pereira, 4 wkts. for 99 runs.

Barday, 1 wkt. for 65 runs.

A C Pereira, 1 wkt. for 54 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 127; 2 for 173; 3 for 202; 4 for 225; 5 for 241; 6 for 307; 7 for 307; 8 for 318.

THE REST.

J Abreo, b Katrecha	3
E G Pereira, (run out)	28
R. Fairman, c Gavanker, b Katrecha	14
P Kanickham, c Deshmukh, b Talpade	32
P Pereira, b Gavanker	17
P D'Avoine, st., Navle, b Pardeshi	32
F Gonsalves, l.b.w., Pardeshi	0
A C Pereira, c Divekar, b Deshmukh	1
Barday, (no tout)	27
Richards, b. Godambe	39
B Britto, (not out)	3
P D'Silva, (Did not bat)	
Extras	12
Total (for 9 wkts.)	206

Bowling Analysis:—

M A Deshmukh, 1 wkt. for 29 runs.

P B Katrecha, 2 wkts. for 29 runs.

D S Talpade, 1 wkt. for 32 runs.

S R Godambe, 1 wkt. for 41 runs.

G B Gavanker, 1 wkt. for 19 runs.

K G Pardeshi, 2 wkts. for 33 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 3; 2 for 32; 3 for 86; 4 for 93; 5 for 128; 6 for 129; 7 for 176; 8 for 176; 9 for 196.

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SPORTING GOSSIP FROM HERE AND THERE.

(Continued from page 9.)

bowlers in the side and the fielding of the majority of players who have so far played has been execrable.

The Bombay Education Society, the Cathedral, St. Mary's, St. Xavier's and other well-known schools, have trained some of the best cricketers on this side and if some of these men could be combed out, a much stronger team could be got together.

Why should the team be organised by the Catholic Gymkhana, which is naturally interested in men of its community?

CHANNEL ASPIRANTS.

Jobez Wolffe, the famous swimmer, tells me, writes "Reflection" in the "Daily Mirror", that he has received nearly 200 replies to my note stating that he is willing to train free of a cost, a British girl likely to beat Miss Ederle's Channel Record.

He has already tried out several candidates, he says, who without training have proved themselves very speedy.

"Now I have the material," he adds, I have every hope of realising my ambition and of finding a girl who can break the record and bring the honour back to England.

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RESCUE THE CRAFT IN KASHMIR.

(BY H. M. KOTAK.)

Whether or not "Free Trade"—trade untrammelled by any restrictions whatsoever—and easy means of communication have benefited the world will ever remain a debatable point. At the present day people in Kashmir pine for those times of only a quarter of a century ago, when Kashmir had no commercial contact with the "civilised" world and consequently it was in the full bloom of its natural beauty and economic resources. At that time the 'Dharma' of Swadeshism was natural to the people, and spinning wheel, ("Indra" being the Kashmiri designation) was its backbone. The wheel was deliberately regarded as an ornament of the fair sex and also as a means of her protection during times of adversity. The wheel atmosphere betokend industry, peace and faith in God.

But fast followed the capitalist era when people threw to the winds all sense of business morality and wolflike ran recklessly after filthy lucre. Means of communication between Kashmir and the outside world were established and lorry-loads of glittering foreign and machine-made goods were dumped into the market. This dealt a mortal blow to the home industry of Kashmir. Our own merchants brought these goods and palmed them off as genuine "Kashmiri" for insignificant tainted profits, thus depriving the local poor of their bread. As a result there is not a vestige of genuine silken or cotton Kashmiri goods left in Kashmir, and the market is brimming over with d—d foreign woollen stuff though there are still enthusiastic spinners and weavers pining to manufacture woollen goods locally if proper facilities be provided.

Thus, despite the diabolic influence of filthy lucre or tainted profits as we said above, and bad economic notions the wheel in Kashmir has maintained its ground. Kashmir is consequently free from social disorganisation, low morality, squalor and wretchedness which are the lot of other provinces because the wheel has taken to flight from them. In Kashmir every home has a wheel in it and every village farmer has a loom in his house. Every rural family spins and weaves out its own woollen needs. But the farmer has to idle away from three to four months in the year when he is free from his farming operations. And although he has ample means and qualification to fill up these hours of idleness with proper employment, and there is a demand too for his products in other provinces, still there is none to bring him out behind the iron palisade of isolation wherein he is pent up owing to heavy floods of foreign goods into the market, and establish a living contact between him and the outside world by providing him with the necessary facilities of trade that he lacks. Indeed it was only during the last Great War when the demand for woollen goods reached its high water-mark that the idle spinning wheels and weaving looms in Kashmir were brought into requisition. At that time Kashmir sucessfully met not only the demand from India alone but from England and allied powers also by providing the necessary woollen goods to the military. So, the spinning wheel in Kashmir has still immense latent possibilities.

That the Kashmir wheel has till now stood the onslaughts of trade and time is mainly due to its inherent virtue. This virtue consists as much in its antiquity as in its being also a means of subsidiary employment and independence if confers on its votaries. Moreover as the farmers possess sheep of their own and rear them, raw wool costs them nothing. The housewife spins and the husband weaves during the leisure they find from their farming operations. Thus the yarn or the cloth that they spare after meeting their domestic needs is well able to compete with the imported machine manufactured goods. The machine product labours under another disadvantage also, viz., that the wool while undergoing carding and other processes in machines loses the toughness and excellence of its fibre. This costs the machine turnout its toughness of texture and warmth giving virtue. Whereas the handspun and handwoven woollen goods not suffering from any such disability are greatly admired and appreciated in cold countries. At the same time in Kashmir hand-spinning, handweaving and embroidery work are from the artistic standpoint an index 'par excellence' of the superior art and extreme patience that the Kashmir craftsman brings to bear upon them. Take for instance 'Satush' or 'Jamewar.' A web of 'Satush' is 7 yds. x 58 inches and weighs about 55 tolas. While a web of 'Jamewar' is 3 yds. x 58 inches. These things take from one year to one and a half to manufacture.

This craft which stands first as a model of human effort and second only to natural beauty flourished as long as it enjoyed deliberate patronage at the hands of affluence and royalty. For there was a time when rich and royal personages adorned their persons with Kashmir woollens and their palaces were decorated with Kashmir tapestries. Our today's artistic tastes have degenerated into a sort of prostitution and as a result first-rate beauty and sound craftsmanship are at a discount, and exist in name only. It is only the old who possess and know some remnants of real craft whereas the new-born generation is simply innocent of any such possession or knowledge.

In short the world renowned Kashmir art and craft is rushing headlong towards the pit of doom. The country and the State if they choose can yet save the precious heritage by their galvanizing patronage before it is too late and avert the otherwise eventual catastrophe. A sincere nationalist outlook on things in general and clothing in particular on their part would connote their own and the craft's salvation.

JUBBULPORE SHOWS WAY TO INDIA.

8 Temples Thrown Open.

UNTOUCHABLES' BIRTHRIGHT TO WORSHIP "PATITPAVAN PARMATMA."

The Anti-Untouchability Committee of the Congress sends us the following for publication:—

November 21st will be written in golden letters in the history of Jubbulpore when it set the unique and noble example to the whole of India by throwing open eight of its temples to the so-called untouchables. The most important among these temples belongs to Vyohar Raghubir Singhji, a well-known Rais and Zamindar of Jubbulpore, and an ex-member of the Council of State. The temple is of Radhakrishna and is 100 years old.

The temple opening ceremony was performed by Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, who after attending the Congress Working Committee's meeting and the Leaders' Conference at Allahabad, stopped here on his way to Wardha, in a largely attended public meeting, presided over by Sjt. Chanshyamdasji Birla who had come here on the occasion of the wedding of his nephew, Mr. Gajanand Birla. The speakers included Sjts. Jamnalal Bajaj, Chanshyamdas Birla, Vyohar Raghubir Singhji, Vyohar Rajandrasinghji M. L. C., Hon Seth Govinddas, Pandit Devaratna Sharma, and Shyamsundardas Bhargava, M. L. C., and Chairman of the Jubbulpore Municipality.

Mr. Birla emphasised the importance of depressed classes to society at large, and said that he could not see what they lacked as Hindus, that they should be denied the right of entering into places of worship. He declared in forceful language that he was not prepared to call temples places of worship. If they shut their doors against the so-called untouchables. He questioned the mentality of the so-called high caste Hindus to deny the right of worship to the untouchable brethren when the latter believed in the tenets of Hinduism, protected the cow, revered the sacred Ganges and fought for the rights of the Hindus, whenever they were encroached upon. He asserted that it was due to these so-called untouchables that communal cleanliness and healthy life was possible, and hence it was unfair to deny the elementary rights of worship to them. He concluded by congratulating Vyohar Raghubirsingh, owner of the temple, for his bold and rightful step in throwing the temple open to all Hindus.

Seth Jamnalalji, Secretary, Anti-Untouchability or Committee of the Congress, laid stress on the equality of all men in the eyes of God, like sons of a father, and hence should to given equal chance to all to offer their devotion to the deity concerned. Personally he believed in throwing temples open to all persons irrespective of their caste and creed, provided they had faith in the deity to which they came for worship. He declared that he was at a loss to understand the mentality of these, who even in the "House of God," believed in one person being high and the other low simply due to the accident of his birth in one community or an other. He said that as a matter of fact the so-called depressed classes had a greater need and a more legitimate right to worship the 'Patitpavan Parmatma', as is apparent from the designation given to Him, than the so-called high class Hindus. He appealed to the Trustees and managers of other temples to follow the example set up by Sjt. Raghubirsinghji and throw open their temples to all Hindus, and by asking all, who felt the pang of injustices perpetrated on their untouchable brothers, to at least refrain from worship as a sacrifice in those temples which either shut their doors in the face of the untouchables or did not use khadi in the dress of the deity.

Before the meeting concluded, it was announced by the Trustees and managers and workers in this field that a number of other temples were also to be thrown open to all the same morning. A procession headed by Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Hon. Govinddasji, Sjt. Rajendrasinghji, Sjt. Nandalal, leader of the untouchables, and a sweeper by vocation—and other workers and untouchables, proceeded through the streets of Jubbulpore to the accompaniment of a Congress band and the national flag. Seven more temples were declared open by Jamnalalji amidst great rejoisings.

There was roaring enthusiasm in the city and among the members of the Birla wedding party and most people were quite happy that so much good work was accomplished on the auspicious occasion. Untouchables, who were present in large numbers, appeared quite lively and cheerful. Jamnalalji left for Wardha the same afternoon."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

PREMIERE IN INDIA OF "TALES OF HOFFMAN."

Carpi's Italian Grand Opera Company will remain at the Royal Opera House for another week, and it is to be hoped at the mrdl & it is to be hoped that the musictical support than they have done hitherto. The Company contains some fine vocalists, and with one, or at the most two, exceptions, the performances have reached a high standard of excellence. This evening (Saturday) there will be a production of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," an opera in which the composer is stronger and more virile than in any other of his works. The Sunday matinee will be devoted to those popular favourites, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," and then, on Monday night, will come the first performance in India of "The Tales of Hoffmann." The latter is the most famous of the many works which were produced by Jacques Offenbach during those years of the nineteenth century when he drew the elite of Europe to his own theatre, "Les Bouffes Parisiens," and both the music and the story are delightfully conceived. On the following evening (Tuesday) Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will fill the bill, and this much-discussed opera will attract a deal of attention by the recollection that Dame Melba and Enrico Caruso climbed the ladder of fame mainly by the excellence of their first performances in it. Whenever the theatre is not otherwise occupied during the coming week, there will be an attractive cinema programme in which the principal film, titled "London," will star an old favourite in Dorothy Gish.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

An interesting innovation at the Excelsior Theatre to-day will be the screening of a boxing contest as a talking and sound film. The main picture in the programme will be an all-talking version of Sir James Barrie's renowned play, "Half an Hour," which has been made into a full length film under the title of "The Doctor's Secret." While there is a whimsical touch evident in most of Barrie's plays, such as "Peter Pan," it is not so evident in "The Doctor's Secret." This is a play of dramatic intensity, filled with suspense and ruthless realism, and pierced with flashes of almost sardonic humour. It was one of Barrie's finest stage plays, and the wider limits permitted in the cinema version make it an ideal talking picture. Ruth Chatterton plays the leading role and opposite her is that famous old English actor, H. B. Warner, who is repeating on the screen his previous successes on the legitimate stage.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Two famous British screen stars, Ivor Novello and Mabel Poulton, will be seen at the Empire Theatre during the coming week in an All-British production, "The Return of the Rat." There is a wealth of pathetic and dramatic detail in this gripping story of racing in France and the underworld of mysterious Paris, and it is in every respect a worthy successor to its predecessors, "The Rat" and "Triumph of the Rat." The latest issue of the Gaumont Graphic will be included in the programme, whilst the dancers, Rowina and Dandolo, will continue to appear at this theatre in conjunction with the cinema for another week. Their dances, particularly the acrobatic ones, are exceptionally good.

EMPRESS AND EDWARD.

The principal films at the Empress Cinema will be "The Awakening," a fine subject starring Vilma Banky and Walter Byron which was shown at the Empire a fortnight ago, and the programme will be completed by the inclusion of a two-reel comedy featuring Dorothy Devour. The Edward Cinema will screen "Turkish Delight," a De Mille production which has Rudolph Schildkrust and Julia Faye in the leading roles, whilst a Snub Pollard Comedy two-reeler will be included. There will be special shows on Sunday mornings at both these houses.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The Globe Cinema presents this week a super stunts drama of well known athlete actor Eddie Polo in "One o'clock in the morning." It is a drama full of new punches and has a climax which will keep you astonishing to the last. The story is woven around the millions of Dorma Nuricha the President of Catolina Products Corp. of whose Eddie Polo is the General Manager. He performs quite a new stunts with such wonder and skill that we are sure the same will take you by surprise. The programme includes a two reel comedy of Larry Semon.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

THRILLS AND ROMANCE: "The Fire Brigade", as you may have guessed, is a glorification of the—yes, of the fire brigade. More important, it is an elaborate well-made melodrama with Charles Ray in a part that suits him. If there's anyone who doesn't thrill to the clang of the fire engine and long to follow it, let him avoid the Capitol. This is a story of fires as are fires. Flames leap upon the screen, almost through the screen, sending hot waves of terror through the audience. Firemen reel through smoke. Buildings crash. The orphanage is aflame. The hero to the rescue. And May McAvoy is saved again. Given thrills and some mild laughs, it is hardly fair to demand a story, too. "The Fire Brigade" has the usual fire story with the millionaire's daughter and the fireman's son. As in all Metro-Goldwyn pictures, the characterizations take the curse off a trite plot, Charles Ray, the boyish, high spirited Charlie Ray of old days, romps through his part amazingly. May McAvoy, even in the techni-color sequence, is a pretty thing. Then there are Tom O'Brien, who alternates with Karl Dane in all M-G-M specials, and the two old men comics, Bert Woodruff and Dan Mason. The human is all very nice but the 'emoting" in most fire pictures. There has never been a fire picture like "The Fire Brigade", so handsomely and so accurately filmed. The co-operation of the International Association of fire chiefs may account for the ring of sincerity in the rescue scenes. The stroll of that asbestos squad through flaming timber and eighty-five foot swan dive, the countless burning buildings—these are the high lights of "The Fire Brigade."

THE RIALTO.

A LAUGHING PICTURE:—"Buck Privates" which opened at the Rialto last night has so many hight-lights that it is impossible to tell them in detail and it is well high an impossible task to make screen comedy appear funny in print. For that reason a recitation of the cause of the humour would be out of place but a catalogue of the results would be conclusive proof that citizens—who do not see this production are missing the enjoyment of a life time. Repressed mirth gave way to chuckles, chuckles to laughter, laughter to shouts and shouts to unrestrained mirth and the last reigned throughout most of the picture. Lya de Putti is delightful in an unsophisticated role and Malcolm McGregor is an ideal military hero. Both are perfectly cast. Zasu Pitts is more capable than ever and Eddie Gribbon deserves the highest praise for a worthwhile contribution to the art of laugh-making. The titles of the picture add greatly to the humour and are very cleverly done. The whole thing is a delightful blending of comedy elements into one rip-roaring comic photoplay. Don't miss it!

WELLINGTON.

"THE MONKEY TALKS":—Mystery deep and dark, Drama tense and breathless, Comedy bright and sparkling—these are the ingredients of the Fox novelty picture "The Monkey Talks," an adaptation of the sensational play which crowded theatres in London, Paris and New York which is being shown at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) this week. The story is unusual in plot but so realistic is the treatment that the attention is kept keyed up to the end. The story deals with the members of a troupe of circus performers travelling across France and of a "Talking Monkey" which is the star turn of the troupe. Jacques Lerner who is famous for his portrayals of animals, and who took the role of Jacko the Monkey in the original stage play, also plays the role in the screen version. He spent fifteen years in studying the behaviour of apes in order to play the part. Olive Borden, plays opposite Lerner. The picture was directed by Raoul Walsh maker of "What Price Glory." The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

USES OF FOOD.

—:o:—

Our body, besides being the instrument of our mind, is a material system for the transformation of energy; and though it is very delicately built, consisting largely of films and water and colloidal emulsions, it is bound to show wea and tear. Willy-nilly we are continually losing matter and energy. Even if a man rests all day, he loses about eight pounds in weight, three-fourths or so in the form of water. At the same time, even if he is doing no work, he is continually losing energy in the form of heat. Here, then, are the two primary uses of food—to keep the furnishings of the living laboratory in repair, and to restore the energy that is lost or expended. As living matter is an intricate mixture of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and water, besides some salts and elusive ferments, adequate food must contain these constituents.

A SAMPLE MEAL.

A perfect meal might be illustrated by a little bread and cheese, a potato and a pat of butter, and an apple to finish up with. Proteins would be furnished by the cheese and partly by the bread; carbohydrates by the potato and the rest of the bread; fat by the butter; while the apple would supply not only water, but vitamins and other subtle accessories. If we follow the proteins for a short distance inwards, we find that they are digested into readily transportable and diffusible amino-acids, and that these are in part built up again to replace the broken-down proteins in the living matter and in the framework of the tissues.

But some of the amino-acids are further broken down into ammonia on the one hand, and on the other non-nitrogenous carbon compounds which are combusted to afford energy for the body. It is a test of a good meal that it should yield enough material for repair and yet not too much, and similarly as regards fuel. Of course there are other uses of food,, e. g., for growth and for storage.

Among those who are in a position to control their meals, there are two extremes—the fastidious, whose sole guide is their palate, and the feckless, whose only care is to satisfy their hunger. Between these two erroneous extremes there is slowly evolving an educated constituency who mix brains with their food, who eat that they may have life more abundantly.

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BY THE WAYSIDE

(By "SOJOURNER.")

The steam-roller is one of those objects whose certain appeal has a poetry about it. They come in your life at different stages and their presence invariably evokes myriad emotions. They play the part of so many symbols which occupy more or less a fixed position in your imagination.

PROGRESS.

Thus, this monster of a machine awakens even in the adult, cockney mind the memories of boyish curiosity not unmixed with awe as well the strong desire to mount that proud, precarious seat in which sat the mysterious figure. The steam-roller somehow never changes even when we and the things that surround us have changed, not infrequently beyond recognition. One sees, of course, lighter machines showing all manner of engineering variation including substitution of electricity for coal and wood fuel. They probably embody what the cheap philosophers call 'progress' although it is a great pity the mechanical gentlemen should shock all good manners by refusing to abide by the ordinary laws of logic. Only Bedlam could conceivably couple the steam-roller with progress; unless, indeed, all those cartoonists, showing a strong provincial bias in favour of their own nationality, who drew the steam-roller in relation to progress were to be certified as harmless lunatics. Yet did we not always think of a cumbersome steam-roller when we thought of Russia?—I mean, before 'the Bolshies knocked the bottom out of that good, old joke.

ROYALTY WALKS.

The same, old steam-roller, then, lingers past the short-tempered swearing humanity. It does not care for speed and is much too dignified to disturb its epicurean mental peace in the base effort to compete with the other, frail mobile machinery that smells out petrol, perspiration and hurry. It takes its ease, careless even of the existence of the rest of creation, bout animate and inanimate and receives due allegiance from that Czar of the open road, the "Malvani havildar" who adjust his blazing, yellow "pagri" and puts up his hand to clear up the way for the patriarchal monster.

The steam-roller generates is steam as of old, and its big round belly and solid, strong funnels and massive, smooth wheels (rollers, I suppose, is the more correct term) move up the busy street into a more spacious one.

THE HALO.

One stops and looks up to not at the old acquaintance who controls this monster. He, too, never changes. One still retains one's reverence for this wise person who seemed to be immune from all risks of heat or burning coal. The giant oil-can and cotton waste which he handled so knowingly in cleaning up his charge seemed to possess some magic virtue that appeared to make him a hero. He still retains his halo and his shabby, greyish beard and soot-stained, dirty clothes harmonise perfectly with his personality its still steers his curious wheel which is unlike any other steering-wheel and which exacts an amount of labour; and he has the same, old appearance of preoccupation.

THE RED FLAG.

And there is his humble servitor, the inevitable man-in-waiting, who carries a rather dirty red flag ahead in warning of the ambling royalty. An old, broken man with remarkably lean legs wrapped in tar-stained "puttees" he walks bare-footed. Dressed in cast-off tatters falling in the tailor's category of 'coat,' he reminds one of the Workers' compminds one of the Workers' Compensation Act taking a leisurely stroll down the sunlit street The man strikes one as an old friend of Mr. John Glasworthy's and the lines of his tired, passive face speak more eloquently than could Galsworthy's gallant pen. He is reading some crumped newspapers which he holds in his fingers before his eyes. He looks behind from time to time as he does do. This awakens one's curiosity, one attempts to know what newspaper this man is reading. One snatches a look and passes by—it's an old issue of the "Kranti" he is studying.

HIGH COURT JUDGE INSULTED.

—:o:—

Prisoner's Defiant Conduct.

At the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Madgaoker and a common jury, Abdul Aziz Shaikh Ahmed was put up on a charge of housebreaking and theft.

Mr. Rustam Fardunji Sorabji Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution.

On the night of Sept. 11th last, the accused stealthily entered the Jariwalla Bulding at Golpitha, and stole a clock from a Municipal Urdu School located the building. While he was quietly making his escape, he was detected by a Pathan watchman.

In this case, after a witness gave evidence for the prosecution, the accused began his cross-examination. While doing so, he persisted in putting an irrelevant question again and again, and when his Lordship sternly refused it, he should out "This is not the way of justice. I should be tried by another court."

When another prosecution witness was giving evidence, the accused was asked if he wanted to cross-examine him. But the accused sullenly kept mum, and did not reply.

"A MUTTON-MARKET?"

The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of guilty. The accused was then asked if he admitted previous convictions, and was ordered to stand up to reply. But he defied the judge's order and refused to move from his seat on the bench in the dock. On account of his obstinate conduct, the police forcibly made him stand up. He, thereupon, angrily shouted out "Is this a court or a musafarkhana or a mutton market?"

As the accused refused to reply about his previous convictions, the Government finger expert was called to prove that he had 12 previous convictions.

In view of this, his Lordship sentenced him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

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ELECTIONS TO MYSORE LEGISLATURE.

—:o:—

Brahmins' Appeal For Abstention From Participation.

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

In view of the impending elections to the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, a number of leading members of the Brahmin community in the Mysore Assembly have issued a signed appeal strongly suggesting that Brahmins should wholly abstain from contesting the elections, "not in a spirit of non-co-operation or boycot but in the hope of making serious efforts to eliminate differences and secure a united platform, the supreme need of the hour in the greater India of which Mysore forms an important part," and promising full support to Non-Brahmin friends who are willing to put the Nation and country above party. The signatories hope that communal discord at the polls can thus be avoided and doubts and misgivings dispelled They conclude with the appeal: "May we with all humility and earnestness request our fellow subjects always to manifest good will towards our Non-Brahmin brethren."—A. P.

—:o:—

SIR MOHAMED HABIBULLAH.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

Sir Mohamed Habibullah leaves Delhi on the night of 3rd December and reaches Pusa on the morning of 5th. Leaving Pusa on the 7th afternoon he returns to Delhi on the 9th morning.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Charges Against Office-bearers.

POONA, Nov. 23.

Messrs. C V Vaidya, V D Phatak, H. V. Tulpule, G. N. Kanitkar, Popatlal Shah and fifteen other members of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a manifesto review the administration of Congress affairs in Maharashtra by the Responsivist Party who, they say, have held all offices from the time of the inception of the Party and state that they have failed to fulfil the promise given at the Belgaum Congress to carry on Congress work in Maharashtra. The signatories therefore appeal to those members of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee who believe in the need for carrying on Congress work successfully, not to participate in the general meeting of the Committee to be held to-morrow.—A.P.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

—:o:—

DR. P. SITARAMAIAH'S EARLY VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

It is understood Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah who has been deputed as Commissioner to enquire into the Bengal Congress Dispute, will reach Calcutta in the first week of December to record evidence and submit his report to Pandit Motilal Nehru, President, A. I. C. C., in whose hands the final decision rests.—Free Press.

NEW AHMEDABAD FORTNIGHTLY.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 23

Mr. Ramrai Munshi, a political worker in Gujerat, filed a declaration to-day as the prospective publisher of a fortnightly to be styled "Round Table Conference" will serve as a medium for the exchange of views by leaders and publicists of different schools of political thought on the problems connected with the impending constitutional reforms. The first issue of the new journal will be out in a day or two.—A. P.

CENTRAL AREA BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 23.

The Central Area Banking Enquiry Committee concluded its work in North-west Frontier today. The Committee spent last three days in exchanging views with landlords and indigenous bankers.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD ON SALT INDUSTRIES.

KARACHI, Nov. 23.

The Tariff Board, which is enquiring into the condition of salt industry, met the Chairman of the Port Trust and visited the site proposed for facilitating, handling and shipping of salt.—A. P.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT MYSORE.

—:o:—

MYSORE, Nov. 23.

The booming of the State guns firing the salute announced the arrival here of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin Their Highness the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja attended by the principal Sardars received Their Excellencies as the Viceregal party arrived this morning by a special train. Arrival was private. After presentations a procession was formed and it passed through decorated route spanned by numerous welcome arches and thronged on either side by spectators. The Union Jack was broken as the procession reached the gates of Lalita Mansion where Their Excellencies will stay during their sojourn. After breakfast, the Viceregal party left by cars for the Karapur hooting camp.—A. P.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION VISITS BROACH AND AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister of Education, will visit Broach on November 29 and thence he will proceed to Ahmedabad on November 30.

ROCKBURST AT OORGAUM GOLD-MINES.

—:o:—

3 KILLED: 3 INJURED.

OORGAUM, Nov. 23.

Three men were killed and three were injured as a result of rockburst in gold-mine yesterday.—A. P.

STEAMER CARRYING JUTE CARGO ON FIRE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 23.

New York.—British cargo steamer "City of Manilla" with £200,000 worth of cargo of jute from India caught fire off the pier in Staten Island. The crew and firemen extinguished the fire which apparently started in the cargo. Considerable damage was caused to the ship and the cargo.—Reuter.

MR. G. D. BIRLA'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

GWALIOR, Nov. 23.

Mr. G. D. Birla is confined to bed on account of fever and therefore he has had to cancel all his Bombay engagements. He will prooably be joining the Labour Commission at Nagpur.—Free Press.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Mr. Jagadishchandra Chatterji, Major, Volunteer Corps, Calcutta Congress, was arrested to-day under Section 506, I. P. C., for alleged intimidation with dagger a police officer and bailed out for Rs. 200, his father standing surety.—Free Press.

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Decide now to give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial. Then all symptoms of "nerviness," like headache, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., will soon disappear.

Buy a bottle to-day.

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1-24-E

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Prof. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist, (W. Godavary, Madras Presidency). ELLORE.

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CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT BILL.

—:o:—

Muslims' Memorial To Viceroy.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

The Mussalmans of Nagpur have sent a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting that they should be excluded from the operation of the Sarda Act and Islamic Shariate should be protected from such interference. Government could take steps to enact an amending bit making the Sarda Act inapplicable to Mussalmans, they say. Proceeding the memorial states:

"This measure was never submitted for your Excellency's assent and is therefore ultra vires. The only bill to the introduction of which your Excellency gave your assent was a bill for invalidating marriages of children under 12 among the Hindus with the object of putting a stop to child widowhood abong the Hindus. That bill did not affect us and therefore it was only since it was altered in its nature and scope by the Select Committee, which also penalized muslim marriages permitted by their Shariate and contracted by the Prophet and his companions that Muslims commenced their opposition to its application to them."

C. P. YOUTH CONFERENCE.

The first Provincial Youth Conference for the Central Provinces and Berar will be held at Nagpur on the 29th and 30th of November, 1929.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is expected to preside.

"The ruthless repression in the country during the last few months, the recent Viceregal Announcement, the coming National fight for freedom" states an appeal to the youths "have all added to the already heavy responsibility of the youth. The standard of revolt against reactionery forces in social, economic and political matters has been already raised by the youths all over the world the youths of this province can no longer afford to lag behind."

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

A mild sensation has been created owing to the resignation of the members of the Education Board of the Nagpur Municipal Committee. It is believed that this action has been taken against the attitude of the general committee in reversing the questions decided by the Board, which they allege, on purely personal and partizen grounds.

VARSITY TRAINING CORPS.

The first annual camp of training of the 10th (Nagpur) Battalion. University Training Corps. was held at Boregaon a village about three miles from Nagpur from the 6th to the 15th November, 1929. About 218 students out of a total of 290 attended. A strenuous programme of training was gone through.

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, visited the camp on Wednesday, the 13th November, 1929 and expressed great satisfaction at the work of the students.

Captain E. R. O'Connor, Captain C. R. B. Knight, Adjutant and Major E. A. Macnee deserve to be congratulated on the successful termination of the camp of exercise.

C. P. RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Dr. B. S. Moonje, M.L.A., in a statement to the press states that a provincial rifle association with provision for rifle practice both on miniature ranges for boys and girls and ordinary ranges for adults has been established in Nagpur. It is so far the only association of its kind in India. The Local Government his granted a license.

Steps are being taken to start a branch association first at the divisional head-quarters and then at the district head-quarters of the province. Youngmen and women are eligible for membership of the association subject to the rules made therefor. It is hoped that the people will take advantage of the association for learning the art of rifle shooting.

Raja Laxman Rao Bhonsale and Col. K. V. Kukday are respectively Chairman of the Association and President of the Governing Body. Raja Raghoji Rao Bhonsale, Sir M. V. Joshi, the Hon'ble Sir S. M. Chitnavis, Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan, Khan Bahadur M. E. R. Malaq are amongst the patrons, vice-patrons and life-members. Dr. M. R. Cholkar is the Secretary of the Association.

C. P. WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

The weather was clear and warm, nights and mornings being cool. Harvesting of minor Kharif crops is nearing completion and that of rice is in progress. Picking of cotton is going on. Rabi sowings continue in some districts and germination is fairly satisfactory but early winter rain is needed in Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions and in parts of Berar to improve condition of young plants which are reported to be withering in places for want of sufficient moisture.

Locusts visited the Rehli tahsil. Enquiry about the damage caused by them is being made.

Four scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem each, tenable at the Lady Harding Medical College for Women, Delhi, for the whole period of the course are awarded annually by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals to women who are bona fide residents of the Central Provinces and Berar and are qualified for admission into the College and possess a good knowledge of Marathi, Hindi or Urdu. Candidates must be over the age of 16 and have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or its equivalent.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

An Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial Products and a Cattle show will be held at Bahiram Fair on the 6th and 7th prox. Lectures and demonstrations will also be arranged. Prizes and certificates will be awarded for approved exhibits.

The Madrasee Military Service Memorial Hockey Shield Tournament for the Central Provinces and Berar will commence at Nagpur from the 14th December, 1929, under the auspices of the Young Mens United Club. A number of outside teams are expected to participate in the tourney.

The Kelkar Challenge Football Cup tournament will commence at Nagpur from the 2nd December, 1929.

36,174 carts of cotton arrived in the principal votton markets of the Central Provinces and Berar during the week ending 9th November, 1929, making a total of 75,083 carts since the 1st September, 1929, as against 121,186 during the last year.

MASS EDUCATION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S APPEAL.

—:o:—

Swami Shraddhanand, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, writes:

"The value of education as a powerful factor in the building up of a nation is well known to all thinking people. The civilised countries of the West owe their enviable position to the extensive spread of education. And the United States of America tops the list because she has made education universal in the country. Our country presents a sad contrast to this. Witness as a result the depths of degradation to which our masses have sunk. They are always poor, because they do not know how to improve their material condition. To make a long story short, the Indian masses are living in a condition that is inhuman, heart-rending, and utterly unworthy of any civilised society.

This state of things must be immediately stopped. The Indian masses are also human beings, and as such it is the duty of every one of us to set them on their feet. Our religion teaches the immanece of God in all beings. It will be the highest kind of worship if we try to help these millions of mute, suffering men, women, and children—our own countrymen, our brethren. It is the worship of the Living God. Swami Vivekananda spoke again and again, in glowing terms, of the need of mass education as a solvent for the country's problems. It will interest the public to know that in addition to our other activities we have been able to start some 65 schools, mostly primary, some of which also impart technical instruction. What we want now is, among other things, to add at least a hundred primary schools as soon as the necessary funds will be forthcoming. It is upon the secure foundations of education that the structure of national well-being rests. In the name of our suffering millions we appeal to our generous countrymen for funds to carry out this educational work. We are confident that our appeal will meet with a prompt response. Contributions however small will be thankfully received and acknowledged at the following addresses:

1. The President, Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Belurmath, Howrah District. 2. The Manager, Adwaita Ashram, 182-A, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta. 3. The Manager, Udbodhan Office, 1, Mukerjee Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta."

APPEAL TO OLD BOYS.

—:o:—

Mr. Nafisul Hasan writes from Etawah:

"The All-India Muslim Educational Conference is holding its session this year at Etwah during the X'mas week—the only attraction being the local Islamia High School.

It is therefore thought advisable that the Old Boys of the the school should also assemble on this occasion. There is a scheme to raise the school to the status of an Intermediate College and the material and moral help of its so many illustrious Old Boys will come as a welcome support at this juncture. It is expected that the Old Boys, wherever they be, will help the authorities with their valuable suggestions. The exact date will be announced later on.

Enquiries, if any, may be addressed to the Secretary, Old Boys Association, Islamia High School, Etawah."

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RADIO NOTES.

WHAT IS H. F AND L. F.

When going to purchase a set or some wireless materials we come across the word H. F. or L. F. i.e., High Frequency or Low Frequency and one gets confused as to whether he should have a set with H. F. or L. F. or none at all.

Let us take the simple diagram of a set and set what each means. The signals which are of very rapidly reversing electric currents in trying to flow between the aerial and earth have to encounter two paths viz., one through the coil of wire and the other through the crystal detector and headphones.

While the coil is turned by means of the variable condenser it opposes the flow of signals which are compelled to flow through the crystal and headphones. It may be mentioned that these signals consist of very rapidly changing currents and those that change much less frequently. Those latter, known as the low frequency currents give rise to music or speech when passed through the phones and the purpose of the detector is to separate those from the other ones which are known as high frequency currents. If these two types of signals are not separated no speech or music can be heard and for the purpose it is necessary that a valve or a crystal is essential to every receiving set. We may, therefore, regard the detector as that portion of the receiver which turns the signals into music.

If now we want to magnify our results we must employ valves for the purpose and there are two ways of doing this (1) either we magnify the signals before they are turned into music by the detector or magnify the music currents themselves and pass them on into magnified form to the phones. The first is known as the High Frequency or radio frequency and the latter the Low Frequency or Radio Frequency.

In the radio or High Frequency (H. F.) the weak signals are received from the aerial and magnified by one or more valve before they are passed on to the detector. This again is still further magnified by means of the L. F. or Low Frequency valves

HOW TO MAKE A WAVETRAP

For selecting certain stations and cutting of the ones not required, the only solution lies in a wavetrap. The general rule of a wavetrap is that the simple they are the better will be the results obtained.

The simplest form of a trap consists of a .0003 mfd. variable condenser and a tapped coil these two being placed in the aerial bad.

The coil is tapped at 3 places and the aerial is taken to each of the three till best results are obtained. The turning condenser is adjusted till the requisite degree of "silence" from the interfening station is obtained and the set turned till the required station is heard.

Components required are:—

Components.—Only a few components are needed for the construction of the trap, as shown by the following list.—

Standard baseboard-mounting coilholder (Lissen, Lotus Igranic). Formodenser type J.

Wooden baseboard, 4-1/2 in. by 3-1/2 in.

Two Ebonite socket strips, 3 in. by 2 in. (Raymond, Beco 1).

Two panel-mounting sockets and plugs (Igranic, Belling-Lee, Eelex).

Rigid wire and flex (Lewcos).

One 60X and one 250X tripletapped plug-incoils. (Lewcos).

The construction is really over so easy, but a blue print has been prepared of this handy trap, and it would be very advisable to get a print so that the drilling can easily be done (the blue print can be used as a template) and the components can be mounted in their currect places. The blue-print is No. 204, and can be obtained (price 6d., post free) from the Blue print Department, Amateus Wireless, 58-61, Fetter Lane, London E. C. 4.

WIRING HINTS.

Thin Wire for H. F.—Every one in these days knows how important it is when wiring a high frequency amplifier to minimise stray capacities and couplings by spacing grid and anode wires and keeping them short.

I have noticed, however, that very often the mistake of using unnecessarily thick connecting wire is made. Sometimes very thick wire is used, as it is thought to add to the appearance of a set. This is clearly a mistake. The thinnest possible connecting wires should be used in high frequency circuits, as by this means the capacity of the wires is the minimum.

Thick wires are all very well, but for the best results use thin wires and make them short when possible.

SCOTT'S PORAGE OATS.

For nourishment and sweet, nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

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COOLING CREAM FOR QUADRANGULAR CRICKETERS.

—:o:—

Mr. Manchershaw Pestonji c/o Dadabhoy M. Sukhadvala (opp. Wadia's Fire Temple), Dhobi Talao, writes:—

"The proprietor of the 'Hair Health Co.' expresses his desire to give a full six-oz. size bottle of Lemon Cream to every player of the four selected teams playing for the Quadrangular Contest this year. This cream keeps the head very cool and in reducing the fatigue and effects of the hot sun. He will send a dozen bottles to each of the Secretaries of the four Gymkhanas who are requested to distribute them amongst the players of the respective selected teams."

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

—:o:—

GWALIOR SESSION.

The Local Committee have now decided to accept exhibits for show only at the proposed Historical Exhibition and not for sale.

Exhibitors outside the Gwalior State will please communicate directly with Mr. Abdul Ali, the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission, at 3, Government Place, West, Calcutta.

GUPTA PRAYAG DISPUTE.

—:o:—

MR. AMRITLAL SHETH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, M.L.C., who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Kathiawar has issued the following press statement in connection with Gupta Prayag dispute in Junagad State.

"I see very thick clouds of misunderstandings about Gupta Prayag dispute in Junagad State. That is due to the absolute ignorance of true state of things.

Let it be clearly understood in the first place that this is no handiwork of either Arya Samajaists or Hindu Mahasabhites. The dispute is going on for the last two years and some of the gentlemen of the above-mentioned class visited the place only for a few days in this month and that too they were more the silent visitors than actual workers.

WHY HE RUSHED TO THE SPOT.

The reason why I, who am neither a Sabhite nor a Arya Samajist but only a Nationalist participate in this affair is this that firmly convinced that enforcement of the order of the Dewan is bound in all probabilities to produce not merely to a little breach of peace here and there, but to grave disorders, and what not. An attempt to create anew a Muslim centre of religious activities on the very heart of the Hindu sacred place of renown and popularity is nothing else than a direct incitement to perpetual feuds. I, therefore, thought it my duty to intervene with a view to save the situation and I am sure we are doing nothing else but rendering a service to our country.

Without going into the details of the case I may mention that the Dewan himself accepted in his order that the land in dispute has been in possession and enjoyment of Hindus; and it would be a surprise to my Muslim brethren that the case of this land was inquired into by no less a man than late lamented Vazir Saheb Baudinbhai than whom Junagad has not produced a more sagacious politician. He entered into agreement with regard to this land and secured for the Hindus the 'Sanad' which acknowledges Hindu right of possession and enjoyment over all those lands.

One thing more. Had it been the question of giving away something to the Muslim brethren to ensure a permanent peace, I would have been the first man to attempt that. But in this particular case giving away of an inch of ground is equal to implanting roots of permanent troubles. I consider it a direct negation of peace and a positive step of "warfare" between the two communities.

KUMBH MELA AT ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PILGRIMS.

The United Provinces Government apprehend that cholera may spread in the province owing to the great influx of pilgrims from all over India to attend the bathing festival at Allahabad in connection with the 12-yearly Kumbh Mela which will fall in the months of January-February 1930. They have therefore issued special regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the medical inspection of railway passengers at stations in the United Provinces during the festival.

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SHANTIKUMAR
NAROTTAM MORARJEE

Sudama House,
BALLARD ESTATE, FORT,
BOMBAY, 13th November 192 9

The Manager,
The Bombay Chronicle Co.Ltd.,
Old Custom House Road,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

My father, late Mr.Narottam Morarjee, was a bonafide subscriber to the "Bombay Chronicle". He died at Lonavla as a consequence of an "outward violent and visible accident" and in accordence with your announcement regarding "Free General accident Insurance" for your registered subscribers, I beg to request you for the sum of Rs.1500/-(One thousand and five Hundred only) as compensation. I may add that I am the only legal representative of my father.

Yours faithfully,
Shantikumar
N. Morarjee

Facsimile of the letter from Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji claiming compensation.

TELEGRAMS:-"ACTUARY, BOMBAY." TELEPHONE NO. 22242

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MANAGER:
MEDICAL REFEREE:
ACTUARY:

20th November 1929.

The Manager,
Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant with enclosure intimating the -- claim of Rs 1500/- due to the death of the late -- Mr. Narottam Morarji. In the circumstances reported the claim has been admitted both by us and the -- New India". A cheque for the amount will be sent to you on your furnishing us with a stamped voucher for our records.

Yours faithfully,
for Lalubhai Samaldas
MANAGER.

Facsimile of the letter from the Bombay Life Insurance Co., admitting the claim.

Mr. Narottam Morarji, subscriber of the "Bombay Chronicle", who met with the fatal accident.

No C531190 Bombay, 21st November 1929.

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Shanti Bhavan
Pedder Road
Bombay 23rd November 1929

Narottam Morarjee Goculdas
નરોત્તમ મોરારજી ગોકળદાસ.

Received from The Bombay Chronicle Co Ltd

the sum of Rupees [redacted]

Rs [redacted]

Shantikumar Narottam Morarjee

Facsimile of the acknowledgment receipt of Rs. 1,500 from Mr. Shantikumar.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Payment Of Treasury Bills Harden Call Rate.

TATA STEEL SHARES PRESENT BOLD FRONT.

Weekly Market Reviews.

—:o:—

From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Nov. 22.

MONEY.

The tone of the money market remained flat with call funds almost unlendable even at 1-1/2 to 1-3/4 per cent. Today, however, the rate is about 3 per cent. owing to the payment of one crore of rupees for treasury bills and it is expected that the rates will harden further during the next fortnight as cotton arrivals have commenced to flow into trade centres. A large proportion of applications for treasury bills is reported to have been made by the local exchange banks on behalf of their Head Offices. Government have raised the amount of treasury bills from rupees one crore to one and half crores as from 26th November. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 47.23 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1/2 per cent., two months 4 per cent., three months 4-3/4 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

The discount rate of the Bank of England is reduced from 6 to 5-1/2 per cent. effective 21st November.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 15th November shows an increase of Rs. 46.22 lakhs in the Cash balance now standing at Rs. 25,14,04,000 as compared with Rs. 14.13 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 29.50, an increase of 0.22 per cent. over last week. Loans have decreased by Rs. 32.85 lakhs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 26.41 lakhs and Rs. 71.28 lakhs respectively. Government deposits as well as Other deposits are up, the former by Rs. 72.70 lakhs to Rs. 11.74 crores, and the latter by Rs. 18.03 lakhs to Rs. 71.79 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Little interest was displayed in the gilt-edged market with rates a fraction lower than last week. Demand for investment is still acking and only small business is reported. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper was maintained at Rs. 63-1 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 101-2-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 100-4 respectively, while 1939-44 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 95-10. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 kept steady at Rs. 100-7, Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 102-8 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan slightly receded to Rs. 105-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 77, while 1934-37 was steady at Rs. 90-4. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan lost about 4 annas to Rs. 86-12 and 1934 Bonds were down by one anna to Rs. 95-11.

In connection with the 5 per cent. Conversion Loan recently issued in London, Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it resulted in £233 million including £154 million cash subscriptions and £79 million 5-1/2 per cent. treasury bonds tendered. The cash subscriptions provided for the maturity of £30 million in January and February and left a satisfactory sum for the reduction of the floating debt.

Of the 5 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Corporation Debentures for Rs. 20 lakhs which were reported to have been over-subscribed, the Corporation accepted only Rs. 4 lakhs owing to the very low rates offered. They have decided to sell debentures across the counter at the fixed rate of 90 per cent.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1929. The total amount tendered was Rs. 3,06,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-8-9 and above were allotted in full and those at Rs. 98-8-6 were allotted approximately 12-1/2 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1 crore and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-12-3 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 26th November, 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 29th November. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of the 15th November shows a small decrease of Rs. 17.04 lakhs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 184.25 crores. Silver coins in reserve have decreased by an equal amount of Rs. 17.03 lakhs to Rs. 106.29 crores, while gold coin and bullion and silver bullion under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 32.22 crores and Rs. 4.57 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 78.74, as against 78.22 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 15th November, 1929, is given below:—

Liabilities.	(In crores.) Rs.
Notes in Circulation	184.26
Rupee Redemption	40.00
	Rs. 224.26

Assets.	(In crores.) Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion	99.54
Rupee Securities	36.32
Gold Securities	53.30
Gold Coin and Bullion held in India	32.22
Gold Coin and Bullion held in England	2.88
	Rs. 224.26

The percentages of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 39.41 per cent.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

A quiet tone prevailed in sterling exchange, but rates of ready stood at last week's level, sellers quoting 1s. 5-27/32d., and buyers 1s. 5-29/32d. There was a distinctly easier feeling in the forward market and rates were down by 1/32d. The continued lack of demand for funds and the rather small number of export bills for the time of year account for the present low rates. It may be pointed out that exports from Calcuta in October were Rs. 198 lakhs less when compared with the corresponding period last year. Jute manufactures and raw jute, the main items of export trade, were the worst sufferers accounting for about Rs. 167 lakhs. The enquiry for remittances continues limited. The following are the forward rates:—November 1s. 5-27/32d., December 1s. 5-7/8d., January-February 1s. 5-29/32d., March and April 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining gradually to $4.87-1/2 improved and closed at $4.87-5/8. French francs were steady at 123.87. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.86-1/2 and 93.15 respectively.

A Press communique of the 19th instant states that sterling remittances during the week ending 16th November amounted to £380,000 and that the total remittances to the Home Treasury now amount to £13,955,000.

It is announced that the gold embargo in Japan will be lifted from 11th January, 1930. Messrs. Morgan and their associates have established a $25 million one-year credit to the Yokohama Specie Bank. A similar credit of £5 million has been established in London by the Westminster Bank and its associates.

The return of Japan to the gold standard completes the list of the important nations that have reverted to the gold standard after having been obliged to abandon it either during or since the war.

The following are the figures of India's sea-borne trade for the month of October, 1929:—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Total exports of private merchandise including re-exports	26,27
Total imports of merchandise	19.23
Net movement of treasure imports	1,66
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure, in favour of India	5,43
Less balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	2,93
Net balance of trade in favour of India	2,50

GOLD.

The steady tone of the gold market is maintained and ready is quoted at Rs. 21-8-9 per tola. The up-country demand for the metal has improved slightly with the daily offtake ranging round 10,000 tolas, while stocks on hand stand at 1-1/4 lakhs. Sovereign rates are unchanged at Rs. 13-7-0 for ready as well as delivery 14th December. In London the quotation for gold after declining to 84s. 10d. on Wednesday closed at 84s. 10-3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-3 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-8-3 for 18th November and 17th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £70,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 8,96,507 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000 and from Durban £50,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of September last amounted to 45,025 ounces as compared with 46,473 ounces for August, 1929, and 47,716 ounces for September, 1928.

SILVER.

The silver market which had been persistently easy for the past month presented a steady appearance during the week. Covering by bears in Shanghai caused a rise in the tael to 2s. 3-1/8d. and in consequence the rate for ready silver in the local market shot up 10 annas to Rs. 52-4. Towards the close, however, prices receded somewhat, ready being quoted at Rs. 51-15 per 100 tolas. As some of the bulls are reported to be taking delivery of about 2,000 bars at this settlement, ready and November settlement command a premium of about one anna over the next settlement. America and China banks have shown no interest in the market. The daily offtake averages some 110 bars, while stocks on hand approximate 4,500 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London after rising to 2s 3-1/8d., declined and closed at 2s 3-1/16d.. In London the highest and lowest rates were 22-13/16 and 22-9/16d. for ready and 23d. and 22-3/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 52-4 and Rs. 51-9 for ready, 21st November and 20th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring 96,700 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £24,200. The total imports during the week amounted to 722 bars and Rs. 2,18,043 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000. The Daily Trade Return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce dated 22nd November shows an export of Hongkong British dollars valued at Rs. 11.44 lakhs to Hongkong.

It is reported that orders for the minting of British-Hongkong dollars have been placed with the Royal Mint in London as well as in Bombay. The mint in London has been able to provide most of the silver required from demonetised British silver coin of the old standard. It is not considered that the demand for the coins will involve any large purchases of new silver.

SHARES.

Prices in the share market fluctuated both ways, but were lower on balance. The volume of business was small and mainly confined to speculative deals. In the cotton mill section prices declined owing to bad trade in the cloth market and unloading by weak holders. The following are the fluctuations in some of the important shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs 730-717|8-725-715-717|8; Century Rs. 307|3-297|8-301|4-295-298|12. Central India Rs. 470-467|8-470-463|12-470; Crescent Rs. 86|4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 532|8-522|8-530-522|8 Indian Bleaching Rs. 104-110; Indore Malwa Rs. 370; Kohinoor Rs 152|8-156|4-152|8-155; New Great Rs. 162|8-156|4-157|8-156|4; Pearl Rs. 316|4-312|8-317|8-310-312|8 Simplex Rs. 43|12-41|4-43|2-41|4 and Swadeshi Rs. 392|8-390.

In the miscellaneous section, barring Tata Steels, almost all issues registered losses. Steels found support from bulls and a fair amount of shares changed hands. Ordys. rose steadily to Rs. 66-6 while Defds. touched Rs. 286-14. There were sellers of Tata Hydros and the price declined to Rs 1,191-4, but recovered and closed at Rs. 1,231-4. Andhra Valleys improved to Rs. 712-8 on the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 20, but declined and closed at Rs. 707-8. Tata Power Ordys. gained some Rs. 20 to Rs. 591-4. Alcocks were steady at Rs. 311-4 and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 761-4. Bombay Trams maintained the level of Rs 139-6. Bombay Steams declined from Rs. 220 to Rs. 210 and Scindias to Rs. 10-2. Bundi Cement shares were quiet at Rs. 16-8 and Indian Cements at Rs. 233-12. Katni Ordinary shares receded to Rs. 192-8 and Defds. to Rs. 690. In the Railway shares, Amritsar Patti eased to Rs. 114, Central Provinces to Rs. 89, Hoshiarpur to Rs. 30 and Upper Sindh to Rs. 82, while Tapti Valley shares improved slightly to Rs. 632-8.

Imperial Bank shares eased to Rs. 1,350 with Contributories at Rs. 333-12. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 850, while those of the Central Bank improved from Rs. 16-10 to Rs. 17-4.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The publication of the American Ginners' Report last night has not in any way helped the yarn market inasmuch as it has not made us at all wiser and things appears as uncertain as ever. As a result there has been a rather easy feeling created in our market and prices one more inclined to decline with a weak undertone at the close. Reports from consuming Districts are not at all encouraging and at the present moment everybody has been buying only for hand to mouth and has been awaiting a better opportunity of making purchases at still lower levels. In the present circumstances it is but natural that dealers have been showing more and more inclination to dispose off their holdings even at lower rates and naturally in the absence of satisfactory buying prices have been declining in almost all kinds of yarns.

ENGLISH YARNS: No forward business of importance has been possible firstly because prices are high and secondly because the Japanese and Shanghai yarns have ben offered on the market at much lower and attractive prices.

JAPANESE YARNS: In spite of firm Exchange prices in Japanese yarns for spot sales as well as for nearer deliveries have gone down further, but on all declines offtake has been rapidly improving. The present level of prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns has been indeed very attractive and we believe a greater demand will be in evidence in the next few days for this class of yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: The market remains unchanged with a limited turnover and the future course seems to be rather uncertain at the moment. It is true that the prices have reached about the bottom but much more will depend upon the attitude the spinners now adopt, and also on the consignments which several big Manufacturers have been sending to India.

INDIAN YARNS:—Our Mills have been finding it very difficult to make further sales of their stocks on account of limited demand and absence of confidence in the local market. Some of the Mills who are hard pressed financially have been offering to sell at buyers' limits and some further lines have, therefore, been arranged during the week. Other Mills who are financially strong have been waiting for the demand to improve and have been holding their stocks. On the whole on every decline the position is getting better and it seems there will be some further improvement in demand in the next few days.

—:o:—

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published the summary of the report of the meeting of the East India Cotton Association held on the 12th instant. The speech of the Chairman of the Association has also been published. The said speech forms interesting reading for the several admissions therein made. The Chairman is stated to have extended the courtesy to even the non-members of the Representative Committee who might desire to offer remarks on the report and the balance sheet as well as on the general condition at present obtaining in the cotton trade, since the Chairman says that he had no desire to paint the picture blacker than it really was. I do not think I need add to that colour especially as he voiced the feelings of all the sections of the cotton trade as is stated that everything possible should be done to help the grower and the trade out of the present demoralisation into which it had fallen. This is an admitted self-condemnation of the state of affairs into which it has fallen but the difference arises where the Chairman attributes all this demoralisation to the 1/6 ratio. No doubt at one of the previous meetings he did warn the Government of India against what he called the mad experiment of appreciating the value of the rupee but the records do not show that it was the unanimous view of the trade in general and it does not even now appear that the trade endorses the view of his spokesman. It is perfectly true that the American Government through its Federal Banks do not want the prices of cotton to go under the actual cost of growing, viz., 1,000 cents, and thereby giving a fillip to the cotton mart there but there is no attempt at amelioration of the condition prevailing in India. The Chairman illustrates the rates for Bengal and the disparity to which I have already referred in my previous letter but I do not think his remarks about there being few insolvencies in the cotton market is justified nor could it be justified from a few out of the hundred of the members of the East India Cotton Association who are like a drop in the ocean in the cotton trade which would justify the assumption that those interested in the cotton deal have not been hard hit and if not actually insolvent they are not on the verge of the same.

Regarding the clearing-house and fortnightly settlements in my last letter I have drawn your attention to the "Indore Dhara" hedge contracts and I understand the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and Shroff and other Associations are contemplating their long-term contract without clearing, which they think would not only stop the operations in cotton beyond capacity but both the buyer and the seller will have their clearances case they have not to pass through the clearance process.

As for the amendment of Mr. Ratilal we find the Chairman having ruled it out of order under Articles 22, 39, and 70, but what kind of these Articles are can well be illustrated by the following questions asked in the Assembly on the 4th of March 1929 by Mr. Siddheshwar Prasad Sinha and the replies given thereto by the Hon. Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member in the Assembly. They are reproduced from the Assembly proceedings as on pages 1409/10 of the said date:—

833. Mr. Siddeshwar Prasad Sinha:—(a) Are Government aware of the registration of a joint stock [illegible] called the East India [illegible] Association, Limited, registered as a limited liability [illegible] company, and having its registered office in Bombay?

(b) Does Article 4 of the last amended Articles of Association of the said Company provide that "the regulations contained in Table A of the first Schedule, and [illegible] of the third Schedule, of the Indian Companies Act, [illegible] to the said Association"?

The Hon. Sir George Rainy:—With your permission, Sir, I shall answer questions Nos. 833 and 834 together.

The answer to (a) of question No. [illegible] is affirmative. As regards [illegible] the Local Government has [illegible] to report.

834. Mr. Siddeshwar Prasad Sinha:—(a) Is it a fact that 148 members of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, wanted to consider and revise certain by-laws, and with that object, sent in a requisition to the Company, but were not given an opportunity, although they formed nearly 40 per cent. of the total membership of the said Association?

(b) Is it a fact that the attorneys for the said requisitionists by their letter dated the 3rd July requested the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, to call upon the Company to render him an explanation if any, for engrafting such alleged definitions and articles, which were contrary to all law?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state if the said Registrar did take any, and if so, what action on the said subject?

(d) If the reply to (c) be in the negative, what were his reasons for not doing so?

(e) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the correspondence that might have passed between the 148 members and the Attorneys of the East India Cotton Association and the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the subject?

We do not know whether the local Government who had been asked to report have in fact reported and, if so, what their report on the same is, but the correspondence that the members of the East India Cotton Association had on the subject of the illegality of the Articles both with the Registrar of Companies and Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for over 146 members of the East India Cotton Association shows, that the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay by their No. 6044-G/24, dated 31st of August 1926, to the said Attorneys were not prepared to have the illegalities removed. This is what the Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, writes in reply:—

"With reference to your letter No. 1573/26, dated 4th August 1926, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that if your clients are of opinion that the Articles of Association of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, are illegal, it is open to them to move the Courts of law in the matter.

In face of this there is no wonder that any question or amendment could be ruled out of order especially when the members of the Association have not even the right to attend and vote in the meetings and they could only do so by sufferance at the sweet-will and with the courtesy of the Chairman of the meeting if it is extended to them.

THE EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The Exchange Building at Sewri stated to have cost Rs. 18,94,498-4-4, out of which Rs. 12,94,498-4-4 has been already written off by way of its depreciation, thus the average annual depreciation works out a little about 17 per cent. per annum. Elsewhere I have already stated as to what Dicksee, the authority on auditing has had to say on a thing of this nature that even in frame work buildings the depreciation could not be more than three per cent. In my last letter I have drawn the attention of your readers, that more than 45 per cent of the rooms are lying vacant and what advantage could be derived by allowing the tenancies to decrease and vacancies to increase and taxing the occupants in order to bring about the premises to a lower cost. The question is as to whether after making the reductions for depreciation the property now shows the market value of the day. If it does not and requires still further reduction then the Board's decision on the point must be taken to be correct but that ought not to justify them in allowing the vacancies to increase and even the buildings being deteriorated for want of care and proper use. Is there any justification as to why those who are occupying should pay the piper of heavy rent when others could not be induced to come in with even reduced rents? Would the writing off of the whole value in depreciation of the building result after the lapse of some years in elimination of the cotton trade from Mumbadevi locality and have it safely located at Sewri?

Writing on the reclamations of Sewri and Back Bay years ago my series of articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" I had foreshadowed that the ready cotton stored at Sewri would be considerably reduced in weight, whilst at Colaba Cotton Green a cotton bale used to gain nearly 4 lbs. or more. At Sewri the bales after its storage of more than a month or two register a depreciation of nearly 6/7 lbs. If we take the mean loss of 10 lbs. per bale it comes to 20 lbs. per candy and if we take the average cotton price of Rs. 300 per candy it works out at a loss of over Rs. 7-10-0 in depreciation of weight alone. This is the second legacy. By reason of all the moisture drying up not only does cotton lose its good qualities of staple and colour, etc., but it also becomes more liable to combustion, and had it not been for the fact that certain cooling arrangements have been made we would have probably seen larger number of natural cotton fires than what Karachi recently witnessed.

As the question of the change of hours stands self-condemned in the words of the Chairman himself, as he himself admits that he was sorry to have to say that the response made by both sections was not conducive to a happy solution of the question, I do not dwell upon it lest this letter might be too long. Although I have a lot to say which I shall do in my next in case, Sir, you are good enough to extend to me the courtesy of the publication of my letters.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAL.

Nov. 20.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

—:o:—

Governor's Assurance Of Sympathehtic Consideration Of Situation.

His Excellency the Governor replying to the address from the District Local Board of Nawabshah on November 23, said:—

"You will, I am sure, recognise that my Government had anxiously assured themselves at every stage that the maximum possible was being done to assist you in coping with the resultant critical situation in your District, and to distribute such immediate relief as was possible. I find that the disbursement of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned to meet the immediately urgent needs for relief of the destitute, and Rs. 2,90,000 for grant of takavi for the purchase of seed and cattle, and for the reconstruction and repair of houses. A further sum of Rs 77,800/ has also been allotted for repairs to the canal and bunds in the Nasrat Canals Division. Meanwhile the Sind Flood Relief Committee have opened relief operations with the help of donations collected from the philanthropic public both in Sind and in Bombay, which are, I am sure being distributed judiciously and to the best possible purpose. Your suggestions for the adoption of measures to prevent a recurrence of similar disastrous floods in your District in the future will receive the closest attention and they are now being examined most carefully by the Engineers in Sind whose recommendations I assure you, receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration of my Government.

QUESTION OF DAMAGED PROPERTY.

You are naturally anxious about your own position in regard to the repair of damage caused by the floods to the property of your Local Board. This whole question in relation to your own and other districts is already under investigation by the Commissioner in Sind. Until his report is received it is not possible to tell you what action will result, and I can only tell you that the demands of your District will receive the most sympathetic consideration which the available funds may make possible.

TAX ON PACK ANIMALS.

To turn to your other requests bearing on your financial resources. I have gone into the question of the toll tax on animals, and I find that this levy was not sanctioned, because it was not contended that the roads were spoilt by the traffic of pack animals. You will no doubt realise that tolls are levied to assist in the repair of wear and tear caused by vehicular traffic, and when the question is raised of extending such a tax to pack animals, which do not great damage to the roads, we have first to consider how far such a tax will affect the poorer classes who depend for their livelihood on such traffic.

A CIVIL HOSPITAL FOR NAWABSHAH.

To turn to some of your other requests. The proposal to convert the Local Board Dispensary at Nawabshah into a Civil Hospital has already received the administrative approval of the Government. I hope that this change will be effected when funds permit, but, since the scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 80,000, I am afraid I am unable to promise that Government will be able to take it up in the very near future.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 23.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

AGA KHAN'S SUCCESS ON TURF.

—:o:—

H. H. Aga Khan will probably head the list of winning owners in England this year. The Manchester November Handicap wound up the Flat Racing Season and the Mohamed an magnate's Silver Hussar who will soon race in India in future, finished second. The Aga Khan's winning stakes amount to something in the neighbourhood of £40,000, the success of his smart lot of two-year old contributing largely to this princely sum.

* * * *

Richard Dawson, the veteran trainer has had a glorious season in England having won over £72,000 in stakes for his patrons. He has had the unique record of having trained both a Grand National and Derby winner in one season.

Thirty-one years ago, Dawson prepared Drogheda, another horse who won the supreme test for jumpers over the Aintree course at Liverpool.

* * * *

DERBY WINNER RETIRES TO STUD.

Filstead who won the Derby for Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen last year was not raced during the campaign just ended. Bell his trainer has found him a difficult proposition to train and it has been thought the wisest step to send him to the stud. It is to be hoped that he will breed for his owner, Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen some stock of his own fine calibre.

* * * *

Jack Marshall the hero of the Epsrun Derby has been retained or has found him a difficult proposition during the next flat racing season. Marshall is one of the apprentices trained by the very successful Australian trainer Stanley Wootton.

Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1929.

BRITISH DIE-HARD'S LAMENT.

"Tigers Let Loose In India."

"JIX" ON VICEREGAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For some days past there have been most disquieting rumours—in fact, they have been more than rumours, because of Lord Birkenhead's letter to the Press last week—to the effect that the Government contemplated a declaration in favour of the grant of Dominion self-government to India. Now we find that the statement has been made.

A more important and far-reaching declaration has never been made by any English Government, and one must remember that it is made in this case by a Government which is in a minority of the people, and also that it has never been discussed at any election, nor has it received the support of any section of the community—in fact, it has been made in the face of all the best opinion regarding the government of India.

That the consequences are bound to be disastrous goes without saying—disastrous to England, but far more disastrous to India herself. A nation cannot be made by a mere Governmental declaration, and India is quite definitely not a nation. Travel across Europe and you will find endless nations, with endless languages, endless methods of government, and endless races hating one another. If you travel across India you will find the same; from north to south and from east to west—there is as much difference between the Punjab in the north-west and Madras in the south as there is between Sweden and Spain or Russia and Italy.

Again, when one talks of India, one is apt to forget that only two-thirds of it really belong to Britain; the other third belongs to the great self-governing Princes who are, except in so far as their foreign policy, their protection and their loyalty to the British Empire is concerned, to all intents and purposes practically independent. They exist in their freedom because they were never conquered or because they made treaties with the all-powerful British, and these treaties are sacrosanct in their eyes, and must indeed be equally so in ours. There is no more loyal body of men in the whole British Empire than the great native Princes of India. They fought for us in the war, and they have helped us in every way.

WHO WANTS HOME RULE?

Who is it that claims Home Rule? Not the people—the people of India are the peasants—small farmers, ninety per cent. of whom can neither read nor write; they care for nothing but the land, and the problem of suffering as light taxation as possible is the only one in which they are interested. But, above all things, they love and respect the British officer. There is the well-known story of the occasion on which a very young Englishman was asked to settle a dispute in preference to an experienced Indian Judge. "Why?" was the question. And the answer came at once: power.

"His Honour is young and ignorant, but he is honest, and God will help him."

The demand for Home Rule comes entirely from what is called the intelligentsia—a very small proportion of the population. They are usually men who have been trained in some University and who think that by stirring the troubled waters of the Swarajist democracy, they might themselves obtain more.

But why make this declaration at the present moment? It is only ten years ago since we of the British Empire gave India her new Constitution—a Constitution in regard to which I admit that I had grave misgivings. We gave them a large measure of additional power in the government of their own country. We set up a new Legislative Assembly, new Provincial Councils, placed native Ministers in charge of several of the Services, and, in fact, started—I think all too quickly—the idea of "India for the Indians". And we declared that we hoped for the gradual development of self-governing institutions, leading to a progressive realisation of responsible government. But there was a very definite declaration in the Act, as follows:—

And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples; and whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility.

The Act further went on to declare that at the expiration of ten years a Royal Commission should be appointed for the purpose of considering the working of the new scheme, and reporting whether and to what extent "it is de- FRAN. COR. Nov. 24 sirable to extend the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, "or restrict" the degree of responsible government then existing."

PATTING SIMON'S BACK.

Mr. Montagu, as we all know, was Secretary of State for India at the time and was responsible for the changes in the government of India. Mr. J. E. Woolacott, who, when I was in India, was correspondent to the "Times" at Delhi, in a book published this year: "India on Trial," describes an interview which he had with Mr. Montagu in 1921 in London. He said:

We have granted these people a brand new Constitution, and now, before the ink on it is dry, they are demanding another. I will be no party to any change, unless it can be shown either that the machinery of the Constitution has proved unworkable, or that those who are working it have given proof of their fitness for further responsibility. Neither of these conditions exists.

For some years past now India has been very troubled—as I am sure Lord Reading would admit from the experience of his term of Viceroyalty—and finally our Government decided to send out a Commission, in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1919, to advise on future policy. We did not appoint a Conservative, but a great Liberal, Sir John Simon, as Chairman. We consulted the other parties as to the membership, and we sent out a most representative Royal Commission, composed of men, so far as we could possibly find them, free from any bias on the subject of India. From the moment they started the Commission was boycotted by the Swarajists in India. They would have nothing to do with the Commission in any shape or form, and all the efforts which Sir John Simon, with great tact, made to get them to take a share in the work of the Commission were abortive.

And now it seems that the Government is moving in the direction of Dominion Home Rule—a move which will not be accepted for one single moment by the extremists—one of whom wrote some time ago that you might as well speak of a non-violent revolutionary as of a vegetarian tiger. And the Committee of the Indian Congress, which is composed of great mass of the intelligentsia, last year passed a resolution in favour of complete independence as the goal of the Indian people, and added that "there can be no true freedom until the British connection is severed."

LURID PICTURE.

Knowing all this, knowing that anything in the form of Home Rule and independence would drench India with blood from one end to another, the Government is toying with this idea. I wonder what Sir John Simon and his Commission think—after all t work to carry out the terms o British Act of Parliament. Th see their efforts swept o one side, and a decla ration made which renders their labour abortive. But remember that by Act of Parliament it is open to the Simon Commission to report that the existing powers given to India should be restricted, and many of us expected, from our knowledge of India that this would be the inevitable conclusion at which an open-minded Commission would be bound to arrive.

The country was startled by the correspondence between Sir John Simon and the Prime Minister, agreeing that after the Simon Commission has reported and been considered there should be a round-table conference. This at least put the danger which f ced off for some months. parently, in the face of th ment, it has been though by the Government to e or direct the Viceroy to statement of the fatal which now appears.

The Government have u ground from under the sion's feet; they have stroke of the pen dest restrictions in the Act they have let loose i policy which cannot but destro the progress which India has made in the last fifty years, and which cannot but turn to misery the happiness and contentment of the masses of illiterate peasantr of India, who look to Great in, or rather to the indi lishman—the sahib sentative of all that and worthy of honour in their lives.

WORKING UP ALARMIST CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

Lord Birkenhead's Latest.

ALLEGED SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

A special cable dated Nov. 20, from London to "Hindu" states:—

"Lord Birkenhead's next fulmination will be a motion in the Lords on December 4th calling attention to the recent Soviet revolutionary propaganda in India and other parts of the Empire and inviting a statement of the Government's policy thereon. He and other die-hards are collaborating with the "Dailly Mail" in working up an alarmist campaign intended to discredit the resumption of relations with Russia and also prevent any move in the direction of satisfying India's claims.

One line of attack is the alleged connection betwen the Indian Nationalist movement and the Third International, a theme which is being unscrupulously exploited against India in the reactionary press.

HOLDING OF LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

KING OFFERS USE OF ST. JAMES PALACE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The King has offered St. James Palace to Government for holding the Naval Disarmament Conference which is expected to last eight to ten weeks.—Reuter.

ARABS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CHARGED WITH STIRRING UP AGITATION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Jaffa.—The police last night arrested nine Arabs on a charge of stirring up agitation. A general strike in protest is operating in the whole town to-day.—Reuter.

FUTILITY OF ROUND TABLE CONFERECE.

—:o:—

Women Must Co-operate With Men In Winning National Goal.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, Nov. 23.

"Women should organise themselves and co-operate with men in winning national goal", said Mrs. Lakshmipathi, presiding over the Andhra Women's Educational Conference to-day. She thought no good would result from the proposed Round Table Conference.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SUKKUR.

SUKKUR, Nov. 24.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and party spent a most pleasant hour at the party given by Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Khan in the spacious and well illuminated Lucas Park, where Nawabs, Sardars, members of Bombay Legislative Council, officials and other prominent persons from Upper Sindh had gathered to honour the Governor. An interesting programme of entertainments was witnessed. His Excellency went round the shamiana and greeted prominent guests. The party concluded with a display of fireworks.—A.P.

VISITORS CALL THROUGHOUT NIGHT.

—:o:—

"Tiger's" Last Wishes About His Burial.

LONDON, November 24.

Paris.—Flags throughout France have been halfmasted in mourning for Clemenceau who died at 2-15 this morning. After death, a procession of visitors which included President Doumergue, and M. Tardieu, and lasted throughout the night, called at the house. The famous sculptor M. Cognat took a cast of the dead statesman. Typical of the comment made by special editions of newspapers is Quotidien's observation: "We had come to regard Clemenceau as immortal".

The body will be buried in the Vendee Forest in accordance with the "Tiger's" last wishes, standing upright alongside his father's.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR IN SUKKUR.

—:o:—

Visit To Lloyd Barrage.

SUKKUR, Nov. 24.

Sukkur accorded a hearty to His Excellency the and Lady Sykes in hose visit the station were gaily decorated.

Arriving at Sukkur in scheduled time, Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes and party proceeded to the left bank of the Lloyd Barrage for laying the commemoration stone of the remaining 27 spans, comprising the left bank of the Barrage proper, the construction of which was taken in hand this year. His Excellency was presented with an address of welcome by the Chief Engineer of the Barrage, Mr. Harrison, who also presented His Excellency with a souvenir of the mallet, square and plumb with which His Excellency performed the ceremony.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

Replying to the address His Excellency considered it a triumph or the Barrage Engineer and his staff that the various works had successfully withstood the onslaught of the last floods. This was also due to the excellent work of officers of all departments, to whom the Governor tendered his personal thanks. As a result of their work, he pointed out, not only had the barrage escaped damage, but the entire province had been saved from even more serious damage than had occurred.

A TRIP ON A TUG.

After the ceremony, His Excellency the Governor, Lady Sykes and party spent a pleasant hour on board the tug Kalabagh which took them beyond Lansdowne Bridge and brought them back to Pessumal Bunder. This gave them an opportunity of getting a bird's eye view of Rohri and Sukkur.—A. P.

GUPTA PRAYAG AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

Bombay Deputation Welcomed By 10,000 Hindus.

INSPECTION OF LAND IN DISPUTE.

The Bombay Hindus' deputation, consisting of Sir Purshotamdas T. urdas, (President), Mr. Lalji Naranji, Raja Narayanlalji, Messrs. Haridas Madhavdas, Jagjivandas Ujami, Talasania, Shivdas Champsi, Jamnadas Haridas, etc., reached Navabandar early this morning by S. S. "Dayamati". The local Hindu deputations from Diu, Una, Delvada and other surrounding places went in steam launch "Devi" to receive the guests on board the steamer. Deputation was garlanded on its way to Gupta Prayag. At the Navabandar Mr. Chhelshankar, J. Dave, Police Superintendent, and Balubhai Vahivatdar, were present on behalf of the Junagad State. At Gupta Prayag the Bombay deputation was received by about 10,000 Hindus, including Rajputs, shepherds, Patels, Banias, Brahmins.

The Deputation inspected the land in dispute. The Police Superintendent and the Vahivatdar were with the Deputation throughout, and helped it in acquainting with the situation. The local gentry was also present. The deputation went to Prabhas Patan in the evening.

SIR VASANTRAO'S VIEWS ON TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

Continued from page 12).

Vasantrao humorously, "but yet I know that they are supported by a majority of people other than the Gowd Saraswats, who live in the surrounding localities. If the Gowd Saraswat Temples were kept solely for the Gowd Saraswats, they would then never exist; for the patronage to them comes mostly from 'non-Gowd Saraswat' Brahmins living in the surrounding localities. If the "Depressed" Classes are considered a part of the Hindu community and if the majority of Hindus visiting the Temples are other than Gowd Saraswats, then do not the "Depressed" Classes come under the category of Hindus. Why have not the Gowd Saraswats taken the so-called weapon in their hands if they find that the Trustees have violated both the spirit and letter of the High Court decision which is so much dreaded as a weapon by my uncle, Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar."

MY UNCLE CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS.

Our representative informed Sir Vasantrao of what he had heard from Mr. Dabholkar in his last interview that he (the latter) "had consulted the best legal brains in the Presidency and all of them had stated that the law was against Temple Entry by Trustees and such Trustees who tolerated or allowed the entry could be removed." To this Sir Vasantrao retorted, "whether his uncle had consulted Mr. M. R. Jayakar, whom he admired so much; for Dr. Ambedkar had suggested his name for definite opinion on the High Court decision."

Sir Vasantrao suggested that "if the Trustees of the Temples were afraid to open the doors of the Temples owing to the High Court decision and at the same time they showed their gushing sympathy towards the "Untouchables," then they should certainly refer the matter to the High Court. Why does Mr. Shantaram say that Dr. Ambedkar should go to the High Court? The sympathy and lead shown by the leading caste Hindus should make them go to the High Court for a decision. From where are the Depressed Classes to get the money to undertake this costly business of referring the matter to the High Court? The Gowd Saraswats are a rich community, and surely they can afford to go to the High Court to get a conclusive decision and spend a few hundred rupees atfer all."

Regarding Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's suggestion that "if the Congress were given a free hand for one year at least, this question would be solved," Sir Vasantrao welcomed it and declared that "help from every side in this great campaign should be solicited. Why not give a trial to this suggestion? Why should Mr. Shantaram Dabholkar feel so despondent about Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's splendid suggestion, as reported in his interview in "The Chronicle" a few days ago?"

"One of the means to solve this problem and to conciliate the "Depressed Classes" would be to build separate Temples for them, through the philanthropy and generosity of progressive Hindus,"—thus concluded Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

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The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date to-day:—

S. S. Clan Buckleigh (Clan Line, Agents, Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Bombay) arrived Port Okha from London with 1,500 tons of cargo on the 22nd instant.—A. P.

Rugby.—Operation was performed in London yesterday on the Crown Prince who had been staying with Danish Ambassador in London. He was stated on Friday night, to be doing well. The Crown Prince recently had tonsilitis and it was for that complaint operation was carried out at the Ambassador's house by a well-known surgeon.—B. O. W.

SUPPLEMENTING THE PEACE PACT.

Three Lines Of Further Advance.

"CONTROL OF SEAS AN IMPOSSIBLE DREAM," SAYS MR. KELLOGG.

Speeches on "Killing War Monster" At Pilgrims' Club.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Rugby.—Mr. Kellogg, formerly the United States Secretary of State, was the guest of the Pigrims' Club in London at a dinner last night. Viscount Cecil proposing his health, said he would surely go down to history as one of the most convinced advocates of peace that had ever directed the foreign policy of his country. The Kellogg Pact was a very great achievement. On this side we took the Pact very seriously. We recognised, however, that the great monster of war could not be killed by sentiments and aspirations, however high and holly they might be. It would only be destroyed by hard work and, if necessary, great sacrifice. That was why we welcomed so enthusiastically the comradeship of Mr. Kellogg's great country. He well remembered the profound feeling of relief all felt in this country when the United States decided to come into war.

Viscount Cecil continued:—"There had been a time after the war when the United States had almost appeared to withdraw from the movement of peace. From the time of your Secretaryship of State it is clear she is once again in the van of contest. We are already engaged in hopeful negotiations on the naval question. In another two months the result will be laid before the Five-Power Conference. Let us hope they will form the basis for a further advance and that very soon we may rejoice in the knowledge that the naval part of the problem is in a fair way to settlement. That will be a great thing. But it is only the first part. Land and air remain to be dealt with. Here too we hope for your help. True, you are primarily concerned with sea in this matter. But peace is one whole. Wherever and however it is broken the whole structure is in danger. Indeed in some ways armies and air forces are more dangerous to peace than navies. Let us then not slacken in our efforts.

Mr. Kellogg, in the course of his reply, said: There should be such reduction of armament as will prevent the use of navies and armies for anything but national protection. In the reduction of armament there is perfect safety. No one or two nations are going to be able to dominate the world. The control of seas is now an impossible dream. Security of the world can only be obtained by mutual consideration, confidence and advancement of pacific settlement of their disputes. It had been evident for a long time that one of the problems, difficult of solution, was the relative armament between Great Britain and the United States. He was convinced that there would be no reduction of armament if the question were approached from the basis of possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States."

Mr. Kellogg added: "While I realise that as a political and practical necessity the parity between our navies is necessary, I am convinced war between them is impossible. What I say as to the impossibility of war between the United States and Great Britain applies to the United States and other great European Powers." Mr. Kellogg set forth three lines of further advance which he thought should supplement the Peace Pact. Firstly, education of popular opinion in peace ideals, especially by churches, colleges, commercial bodies and civic organisations. Secondly, advancement and extension of conciliation and arbitration and judicial settlement of disputes, and, thirdly, limitation of armaments and prevention of any competition such as might lead to war.—B. O. W.

Depressed Classes And Aboriginal Tribes Committee.

VISITS TO AHMEDABAD AND POONA.

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The Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee will visit Ahmedabad from December 2nd to 7th and Poona from December 9th to 14th. The Committee will be holding its sittings in the Premabhai Hall at Ahmedabad, and in one of the large Committee Rooms of the Legislative Council Hall, at Poona for recording evidence and examining witnesses.

Each day the evidence is from 1-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. as the Committee would be spending the morning hours in visiting institutions and attending the Depressed Class meetings. The public will be admitted to the hearings and most of the proceedings are open to the press.

Daily Weather Report.

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POONA, Nov. 24.

Rainfall has been nearly general in South east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair one and a half inches, Negapatam and Cuddalore two each, Pamban and Madras one, Trichinopoly a half and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to continue in south east Madras.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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